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Austria	13 S.	Lebanon	22.00
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	20 B.F.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
France	2.50 F.Fr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Norway	2.00 Kr.
Greece	2.00 Dr.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
India	15 Ru.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Iran	50 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	1.75 Liras
Japan	100 Yen	U.S. Military (Eur.)	10.15
Korea	100 Won	Yugoslavia	10 D.

## Baader, 2 Others Are Prison Suicides; Hostages Return, Describe 6-Day Ordeal

### 3 Found Dead After Rescue Bid Is Foiled

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 18 (WP).—Three of the surviving members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang—including its leader and co-founder, Andreas Baader—committed suicide early today in their maximum-security prison cells in Stuttgart, hours after a West German commando of specially trained police foiled an attempt to free them, rescuing 88 hostages held in Somalia by air hijackers.

The two episodes dealt an unexpected double setback to West Germany's terrorist underground, which just a few days ago seemed more powerful than at any time since the early 1970s.

The news early this morning from Justice Ministry officials—that Baader, 34, and Jan-Carl Raspe, 33, had shot themselves through the head and that Gudrun Ensslin, 37, had hanged herself—astounded and relieved West Germans, as had the news a few hours earlier that the commando of border guards had freed the hostages held on the airplane since Thursday. Three of the hijackers were reported killed and the fourth was said to have been wounded in the commando attack.

The Baader-Meinhof gang grew out of the radical student movement of the 1960s. It later took a sharp turn toward violence, spreading terrorism and a fear of anarchism through many West German cities. The terror has been continued sporadically in recent years by Baader-Meinhof disciples in the Red Army Faction of leftist militants.

The circumstances surrounding this morning's suicides remained mysterious late today. State Justice Ministry officials were still unable this afternoon



Jan Carl Raspe



Gudrun Ensslin



Andreas Baader

to explain how handguns had made their way into the prisoners' solitary-confinement cells, how the prisoners managed to find out about the thwarted hijack attempt that was meant to free them, or how they managed to coordinate their suicides.

Just two weeks ago, a new anti-terrorism law was passed, making it legal for these prisoners to be totally isolated from each other and from any contact with the outside world, including their attorneys.

Lawyer Otto Schily, who helped defend the Baader-Meinhof terrorists, quickly suggested today that the deaths may not have been suicides—a potentially volatile claim.

The Bonn government reacted quickly, going to great lengths to refute the claim by bringing in expert medical examiners from Switzerland, Austria and Belgium, as well as lawyers and representatives of Amnesty International.

Despite the mysterious circum-

stances, the prison deaths have potentially wide-ranging implications for West Germany's generally orderly and prosperous society and its "establishment" figures.

But probably more importantly, the three deaths today have removed from official custody the central figures in whose name much of the terrorism that has plagued this country in recent years has been carried out.

The hijacking of the Lufthansa jet last week, the kidnapping of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer last month, the slaying of banker Jürgen Ponto in August, the attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975 and numerous other acts were all carried out by terrorists seeking to blackmail the Bonn government into releasing Baader and his comrades.

Without this goal, and without the symbolic leadership that

Baader is believed to have continued to exercise from his jail cell, the West German terrorist movement has suddenly been dealt a stinging—though perhaps not disabling—blow.

The three deaths also come on the heels of a recent crackdown against a small group of radical lawyers who allegedly were supporting terrorist activities by carrying messages between jailed guerrillas and their comrades on the outside and even helping to mastermind some of the attacks.

The prison deaths mean, in effect, that the entire leadership of the "hard-core" elements of the Baader-Meinhof gang that were actually imprisoned have died by their own hand, according to police.

Ulrike Meinhof, co-founder and intellectual leader of the original gang, was found hanged in her Stuttgart cell on May 9, 1976, in what the government also said was a suicide.

In November, 1974, another

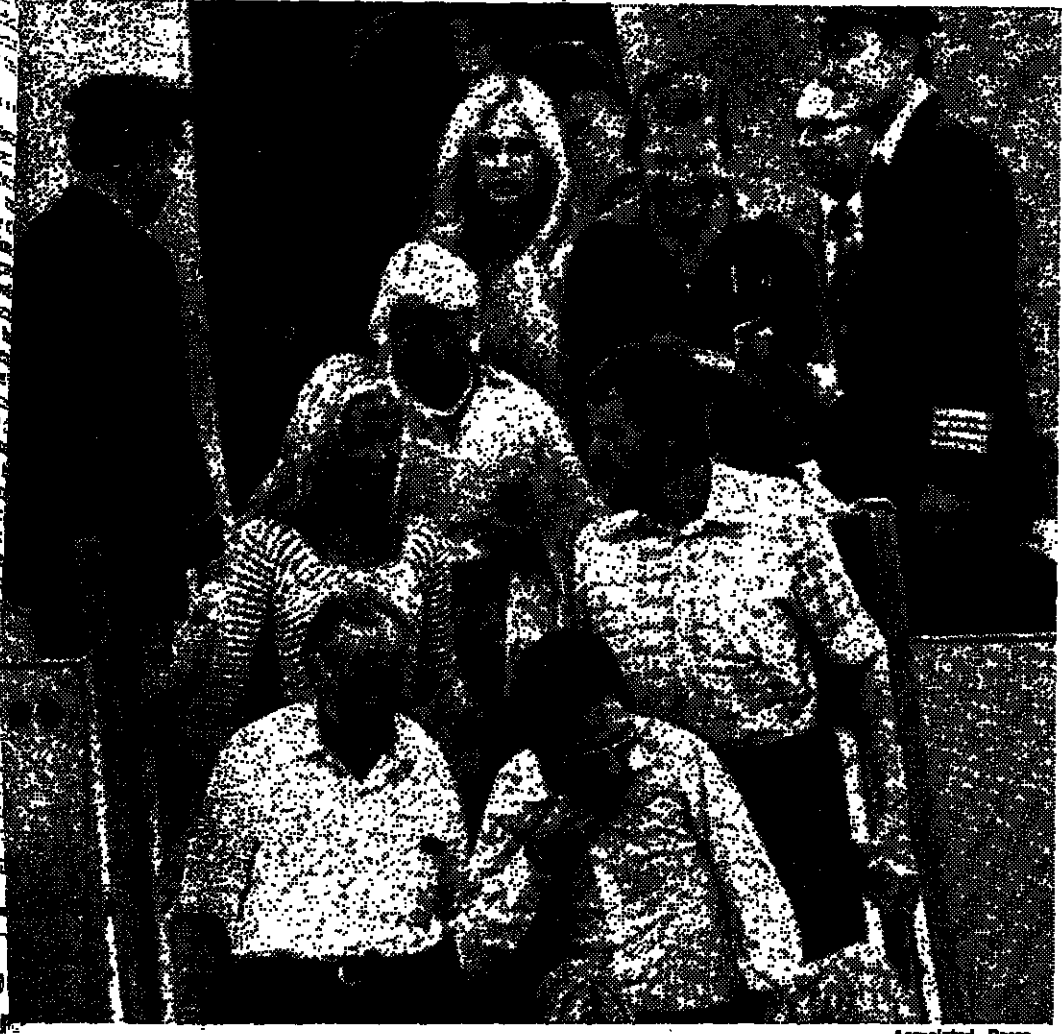
major gang figure, Holger Meins, died in a hunger strike he staged to protest conditions in the same fortress-like wing of the Stuttgart prison expressly built to hold the Baader-Meinhof band.

4th Falls in Suicide Try  
Another imprisoned gang member, Irmyard Moeller, 30, attempted to kill himself this morning—with a bread knife—but her attempt failed. Late today she was no longer in critical condition in the hospital to which she was transported.

The three dead prisoners and Miss Moeller were among the 11 terrorists that the hijackers of the Lufthansa jet had demanded be freed and flown to safety out of West Germany as the price for not blowing up the aircraft.

The Red Army Faction terrorists who kidnapped Mr. Schleyer, 62 more than six weeks ago also had demanded the release of the 11 jailed comrades. The death of the three prisoners today plus the

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Hijack hostages who were freed in raid leave plane at Frankfurt airport yesterday.

### Hijackers Reportedly Feared Raid

By Jonathan Randal

FRANKFURT, Oct. 18 (WP).—Pages freed in the precision German attack on a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Somalia flew back here today visibly shaken by their terrorist captors' dilemma.

The heroes' welcome extended the liberated hostages—and to elite 60-man anti-terrorist force unit that rescued them in flawless midnight raid—did not, secure the horror of their six-day ordeal at the hands of four, in officially unidentified, hijackers.

Only five hours before the commando struck at Mogadishu airport, a Swedish survivor re-

ported, the hijackers feared such a raid. "They tied our hands behind our backs with nylon stockings and poured alcohol over us and on the floor" of the Boeing-737, he said.

Another passenger, Horst Canellas, said it was "sadism, sheer sadism."

Mr. Canellas, a former professional soccer team manager, said the hostages "were treated like animals." Like most of the other 85 released hostages, he said, "I'm not going to tell in detail what happened over the past few days."

But by general agreement, the worst moment came early yesterday morning when the hijackers—all but one of whom

was shot and killed in the police rescue operation—executed pilot Jürgen Schumann in cold blood.

"We didn't have any hope left," said a passenger who declined to identify herself, Mr. Canellas said. "They shot him in front of everybody—including the kids. We had to kneel down—after the shot he slumped to the ground."

A trembling Lufthansa stewardess, her voice shaking with emotion and her face streaked with tears, said, "He was shot with a single bullet from a pistol" after trying to escape.

"The pilot went out after the forced landing [at Aden airport Sunday]," said a woman who refused to give her name, the Associated Press reported. "He wanted to check the plane from the outside to see if anything had happened. Then he ran off."

The woman said one of the four hijackers threatened to "blow us up" unless the pilot was him over.

Once caught, the 37-year-old pilot was asked by a terrorist whether he felt "guilty" or not "guilty," and was shot when he gave an evasive answer, the stewardess said.

But as Mr. Canellas described the ordeal—much of it spent in the stifling confines of the closed passenger cabin in more than 120 degree heat—the hijackers appeared to have gone out of their way to be disagreeable.

"When somebody wanted to go to the toilet, the terrorists would not allow it," he said. "My daughter, who was sitting next to me, finally said, 'Daddy, when are they going to shoot us and get it over?'"

In what another passenger described as "cramped and uncomfortable" conditions, some passengers developed chronic problems after days of being forced to sit in their seats with their safety belts attached.

A Spanish flight crew member, who had been flying to Frankfurt to pick up another airliner when the Lufthansa Boeing was hijacked, said the hijackers were "very nervous."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### World Pilots' Grouping Calls for 2-Day Strike Next Week

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The International Federation of Air Pilots Associations called today for a 48-hour strike beginning at noon next Tuesday, to protest their demands for efforts to prevent hijacking and airborne terrorism.

The strike call was prompted by the murder of the captain of a German jet that was hijacked last week and ended up in Somalia. If the walkout takes place, it would paralyze the worldwide commercial air network and end millions of passengers.

Harvey, the deputy executive secretary of the international association, which has its headquarters here, said the pilots felt an understanding from the United Nations that a special assembly will be held within a month to discuss hijacking. If United Nations gave such an understanding, he said, a strike would not be necessary.

The British, Indian, Swedish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Norwegian, Greek, Spanish, Dutch and Belgian pilot groups immediately backed the strike call, others in the 44-nation coalition were expected to follow.

Security Variations  
Security at airports and on sea varies considerably across the world, and the rest of the world, officials in strict countries

main to join Council  
FRASBOURG, Oct. 18 (REU).—The committee of ministers of the Council of Europe invited Spain to become organization's 30th member.

parliamentary assembly of council has already approved membership. Officials in Spain would be asked to send members to the assembly, giving its strength to 164.



Ulrich Wegener, chief of the special anti-terror unit of the German federal border police, reviews his men at Bonn airport after raid.

### 4 Czech Dissidents Sentenced, 2 Terms Delayed

PRAGUE, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Four of Czechoslovakia's most prominent dissidents were sentenced today to prison on charges of subversion against the state, the Czech news agency, CTK, said.

Former theater director Ota Ornest received the stiffest sentence of 3 1/2 years' imprisonment for maintaining "conspiratorial links" with foreign diplomats and agents in France and Italy.

Jiri Lederer, a journalist, received a sentence of three years' imprisonment on similar charges.

The other two dissidents on trial both received suspended sentences.

Former theater director Frantisek Pavlick was sentenced to 17 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, after being convicted of slandering the state in articles published abroad.

Playwright Václav Havel, convicted of trying to smuggle abroad the banned memoirs of a former Czechoslovak government minister, received a sentence of 14 months' imprisonment, also suspended for three years.

Earlier today, the public prosecutor, Jaroslav Adamc, had requested light sentences for the four men, whose trial was closed.

The four defendants said they would appeal. All except Mr. Ornest had pleaded not guilty.

The trial ended a day earlier than expected when the chief judge made a 45-minute declaration announcing the sentences.

Sources close to the defendants said that the judge spent most of his time reading tes-

timony given during the two-day trial, particularly charges that the accused dealt with hostile agents either directly or through diplomats in Prague.

But at one point, the judge turned to the four and accused them of working against "the right path which we have pursued since 1968," the source added.

That was the year when Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia to crush the eight-month rule of Communist party chief Alexander Dubcek.

All the defendants, except Mr. Ornest, were among the first dissidents to sign the "Charter 77" manifesto calling for human rights to be respected in Czechoslovakia.

But the prosecution insisted that the case was purely a matter of anti-state subversion and had nothing to do with the charter.

Informed sources said that more than a dozen other charter signatories—including two of its spokesmen—were ordered to report for police questioning and were told to stay away from the central city courthouse, where the trial was held.

In his summing-up speech in court, the prosecutor said that Mr. Ornest, 64, and Mr. Lederer, 55, had contacted Pavel Tigrid, a Czechoslovak émigré who edits a

political journal in Paris which Prague authorities assert is financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

But the prosecutor suggested that any sentences against Mr. Havel, 41, and Mr. Pavlick, 53, should be suspended since it had not been established that they had direct dealings with Mr. Tigrid.

All four, in final statements to the court, insisted that they were still supporters of the Socialist system and had not meant to undermine state interests.

Mr. Lederer was interrupted three times, however, when he tried to explain why he had denounced aspects of political policies in articles criticizing the government, the source said.

Each of the defendants was allowed about six minutes to speak, but after about two minutes, Mr. Lederer broke off his prepared remarks with the plea that he had insisted on no punishable act.

Representatives from the United States, France, Britain and the Netherlands raised the issue in the Belgrade conference of the Human Rights Committee, which is examining to what extent pledges for more basic freedoms made in the 1975 Helsinki declaration have been honored by the 35 countries which signed it.

### Bonn to End Payment for U.K.'s Troops

BONN, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Britain and West Germany today decided to end the system whereby Bonn makes a contribution to the cost of stationing British troops on West German soil.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan said after talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the agreement removed an issue "which has been an irritant to our relations for so long."

The text of the agreement said the decision had been made "in view of the close relations which now exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom as partners in the European communities and of the long-standing ties in the North Atlantic alliance."

West Germany will continue to pay what are officially termed bilateral offset arrangements until 1980. The total paid between now and March, 1980, will be 475 million deutsche marks (\$207 million).

### U.S. Woman Priest Defies Ban of Anglicans

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—An American Episcopal priest has defied the Church of England by becoming the first woman to celebrate holy communion at a public service in Britain.

Carrying out a long-standing, secret plan, the Rev. Alison Palmer, 46, celebrated the sacrament for a congregation of 17 men and women in Manchester last Tuesday, an occasion that went generally unnoticed until it was reported in the Guardian.

Her action was immediately denounced by a number of Angli-

can clergy and officials while Britain's two top churchmen, both of whom favor ordination for women, were said to be unhappy. They are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Donald Coggan, and the Archbishop of York, Stuart Blanch.

Controversy Feared  
The issue of whether to ordain women in the Church of England is due to be taken up at next year's Lambeth Conference, a meeting of all bishops in the Anglican communion held every 10 years. The two archbishops were said to feel that Miss Palmer's

action might add to the controversy surrounding the question.

The official position of the Anglican Church is that it has no fundamental objection to women becoming priests, but the house of bishops ruled last year that women ordained abroad may not officiate in the mother church.

In addition to last week's service, Miss Palmer celebrated communion for about 100 persons Sunday in Newcastle. She had been invited by the church council, which put what it called natural justice ahead of obedience to authority.



## In Congratulatory Message

## Begin Ends German Boycott, Salutes Schmidt on Rescue

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The dramatic Mogadishu operation today moved Prime Minister Menachem Begin to end his long boycott of Germans.

His silence-breaking communication to Bonn was a congratulatory message to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In reaction to the Nazi Holocaust in which most members of his family were killed, Mr. Begin had refrained from any contact with Germans. As an opposition deputy in parliament, he had opposed diplomatic relations between Israel and West Germany, but after he became Prime Minister in June, he said he would meet Germans to extent protocol required.

Aides said that his message today was not required by protocol. It read: "Please accept my congratulations for the successful operation carried out by a special unit in freeing hostages from ordeal and threats by hijackers."

It was indeed a salvation in which all free men rejoice.

"Our condolences to the bereaved family of the brave pilot," Admiration for the Germans was mixed here with some self-congratulation as officials and commentators said in effect: "I told you so."

Recalling that the Israelis had said all along the only way of dealing with hijackers was not to yield to their demands, an analyst of the defense forces radio station said, "If only they had heeded us a few years ago, this plague would have been over with."

Hopes that the German action will open a new chapter in the struggle against terrorism were expressed widely, but with some doubt.

In a message to Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher in Bonn, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said, "I hope your government's firm and courageous stand will inspire all countries to fight and defeat terrorism in whatever form it takes."

## Laudatory Reaction

BONN, Oct. 18 (AP).—World-wide reaction to the liberation of the Lufthansa hostages was generally laudatory. However, a statement by Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda defended Tokyo's giving in to terrorist demands last month.

Mr. Fukuda said that Japan could not have employed tactics similar to the Germans when a Japan Air Lines plane was forced to land in Bangladesh, because such action could not have been taken by Japan in a foreign country without its approval.

A police source said that Bangladesh had insisted on its sovereignty during the JAL hijacking and had refused to allow the Japanese to contact the hijackers directly.

However, Justice Minister Mitsuo Sato said the German action was a "right-wing force" for the hijacking and said that actions by terrorists "who objectively act as agents provocateurs for reaction are exploited by the latter."

In Washington, a brief statement issued by the White House said:

"The President feels that the West Germans have struck a blow for all of us who are vulnerable to this kind of terrorism. He wishes that the participants in the operation be commended and the Somali government thanked for its cooperation."

Objective Agents

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Stewardess Gabi Dillman, who suffered leg injury during predawn raid, is helped onto stretcher on arrival at Frankfurt with passengers and other crew members liberated.

## Hostages Return, Describe 6-Day Ordeal

(Continued from Page 1)

ed. Thursday after leaving the Spanish island of Mallorca, had to prop up his badly swollen leg on the next seat.

It was in this anguished atmosphere that the specially trained commandos struck in what was code-named operation Oscar X-Ray. Taking advantage of the darkness, the commandos bashed in all four of the jet's doors and tossed in newly developed grenades which momentarily blinded, deafened and stunned those aboard.

It was learned that the United States and Britain were in close contact with West Germany on plans for the commando raid. Other sources said France also was involved.

Three of hijackers—two men and a woman—were apparently killed outright and all the hostages were out of the aircraft within seven minutes.

Three of the hijackers were in the passenger cabin, the fourth in the cockpit.

A woman terrorist was wounded and was taken to a Mogadishu hospital along with six passengers who remained behind for treatment of minor ailments.

A passenger said that the commandos' "decisiveness and confidence" prevented panic in the aircraft.

The operation was a major triumph both for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government and for the commandos.

Officially called Grenzschutzgruppe 9, or Border Protection Group 9, the commandos had never fired a shot in battle until their exploit. The elite 170-man

Moscow Apologizes To New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Soviet Union has expressed regret to Prime Minister Robert Muldoon over the mishandling of a New Zealand diplomat in Moscow last Thursday.

Mr. Muldoon said today that Soviet authorities had attributed the incident to a "misunderstanding" and that New Zealand accepted the apology.

Frequent Threats

The inmates, cells in that prison are inspected daily. Mr. Bender said there was only speculation about how it happened, though he claimed that the prisoners frequently talked about suicide.

Why have so many apparently committed suicide?

Sociologists have given several reasons, including the "martyrdom" that extremists may feel comes with it and an emotional instability caused by lengthy solitary confinement.

More important early today, however, may have been the prisoners' assessment, after the unsuccessful hijacking, that Bonn would never release them no matter how many lives were at stake.

Although today's prison deaths in some ways mark the end of an era, police authorities have recently calculated that there are probably about 1,200 likely terrorists still free, and perhaps five times that many sympathizers—people who will help, rather than commit crimes.

The lingering phenomenon exemplified by the Baader-Meinhof gang remains West Germany's biggest dilemma: Why do so many of these young radicals who come from middle-class or upper-class homes and out of good universities turn up as anarchists in a country that has risen to unprecedented levels of

prospect and democracy since World War II?

Ulrike Meinhof was an art history student and well known editor of a leftist underground newspaper. Raspe was a practicing sociologist and author of several scientific papers before he became a demolition expert in 1970. Miss Ensslin, the daughter of a respected Protestant minister, was a highly educated woman who studied German and English philosophy and who had spent a year at an American secondary school in Warren, Pa.

Only Baader was a secondary school dropout. But he seemed to have a knack for leadership and a spell over some of the female members of the gang—especially his lover, Miss Ensslin, hanging from a window frame.

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force was formed in the wake of the embarrassing Palestinian terrorist raid on the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, which caught West German security by surprise.

This afternoon at Cologne airport, the young commandos sauntered off their Lufthansa Boeing 707 in slacks and sports shirts and jackets to the applause of a large crowd of officials and civilians.

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer told the commando unit, "You risked everything to save the life of others. Millions of Germans sighed with relief when they woke up this morning and heard the news."

The commandos' exploit clearly lifted West Germans' spirits after more than six weeks of inaction since the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the West German industrialist leader.

And although the Christian Democratic opposition had supported Mr. Schmidt's handling of

the crisis, the resolution of the hijacking clearly boosted government fortunes.

Roots of Terrorism

The conservative opposition has argued generally that the center-left government coalition has been too soft on the roots of terrorism among university students and teachers and other sympathizers.

Like the Israelis' Entebbe raid in July of last year, which freed mostly Israeli passengers on a hijacked Air France airliner, the Mogadishu operation seems to have given a shot in the arm to Mr. Schmidt's thin majority government, which has encountered a series of political problems in the past year.

And so soon after the Japanese government gave in to terrorist hijackers in Bangladesh, Mr. Schmidt's tough stance was instantly seized upon by numerous national leaders as proof that governments need not be passive victims of terrorism.

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## News Analysis

## Carrillo Moderation Aides Suarez

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Short of a majority in parliament and struggling with contentious economic issues, Premier Adolfo Suarez has discovered in the last four months that his center-right government has an unusual ally: Santiago Carrillo, the secretary-general of the Communist party.

Mr. Carrillo, who a year ago was in hiding, has emerged since the June 15 parliamentary elections as Spain's great moderate, a proponent of national reconciliation and of "a government of concentration" running from Mr. Suarez to himself.

Indeed, at times Mr. Carrillo is positively bourgeois, and no one is startled by a photograph of the Communist leader heading demurely over the band of King Juan Carlos in a receiving line.

The origins of Mr. Carrillo's above-politics approach to politics lie partly in his party's poor showing in the election. The Communists helped the Premier's per cent of the popular vote and only 20 seats in the 350-member lower house.

The second-ranking Socialist Workers party, by comparison, got 30 per cent of the vote and 113 seats.

Working Two Sides

To outflank the Socialists and blur their dominant position on the left, Mr. Carrillo has persistently tried to rope them into a broad coalition—and, at the same time, has built his own understanding with Mr. Suarez, which has paid off for the Premier.

On a number of issues in parliament, the Communists have voted with Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center and against the Socialists. Most strikingly, the Communists helped the Premier's party push through a toothless bill that limits parliament's ability to censure the government and insures Mr. Suarez's hold on power until a new constitution is drafted.

"I have the impression that the people in the government are just amazed by this performance," a Madrid political analyst said of Mr. Carrillo's cooperation. "But at the same time they are increasingly more comfortable in their dealings with him—because he is so moderate."

The rationale for the Communists' strategy, which Mr. Carrillo appears to believe in sincerely, is that Spain's new democratic situation stands under an abiding threat from the rightist "bunker" and its friends in the military—and that the party's destiny is linked to the fate of Spanish democracy.

"Democracy in Spain is a plant that has appeared only a little above the ground," said Manuel Ascarate, a leading party theoretician.

"In Spain there cannot be the kind of political struggle that there is in France or England. The important thing is to consolidate democracy."

A "Social Pact"

In the name of consolidating democracy, Mr. Suarez and Mr. Carrillo are reported to have laid the groundwork for a round-table discussion that has blossomed into the beginnings of a "social pact" among the major political parties, including the reluctant Socialists. This fell short of Mr. Carrillo's "government of concentration," but it nicely advances the blurring of the Socialists' image as "the" opposition party.

Ground rules for the discussions have not been crafted, but the Communist-dominated labor union, the Workers' Commissions,

has announced its willingness to go along, "with reservations."

Already, Felipe Gonzalez's Socialists have begun to mutter that the government is beginning to favor the Workers' Commissions—at the expense of the Socialists' General Union of Workers—in the shop-level elections that are supposed to be held in a month. There are some signs that Mr. Carrillo may be tilting toward the Communists in return for Mr. Carrillo's support on other issues.

International Role

For Mr. Carrillo, a victory in the trade union elections—or even an important improvement over the Communist's showing in the parliamentary elections—would be worth whatever his moderation may be costing him among bewildered Communist militants.

"Carrillo is making a political pact with Suarez in order to lay down a minefield for Felipe Gonzalez, looking toward an eventual 'historic compromise' alla italiana in a few years," writes Abel Her-

mandes, a columnist close to government. "The system Eurocommunist advance in Spain is much more than a possibility."

On the international front, Carrillo continues to chart Eurocommunist course of claimed independence from Moscow. He and party theoretician Ascarate attended the Bri Labor party's congress at Brighton this month; next month, the party's general will make a speaking appearance at the anniversary celebrations of Russian Revolution in Moscow and then head for lecturing at Yale and Harvard in United States.

Mr. Carrillo's impending to the United States appears to have been organized without assistance—or even knowledge—of the State Department, but Communist is clearly eager to take advantage of his trip to make contact with U.S. officials.

In itself, the visit to America will handily surpass the handsome image Mr. Carrillo has been cultivating at home.

Tarradellas Is President

Juan Carlos Decree Restores Catalonia Autonomy Council

MADRID, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Josep Tarradellas, 78, who lived in exile for 38 years, was appointed president of the newly restored autonomous government of Spain's Catalonia region by royal decree today.

Mr. Tarradellas will choose 12 members of an executive council to govern Catalonia, which is made up of the four northeastern provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona. The council will be completed by four representatives, one from each of the provinces, which have a combined population of almost 6 million.

Wide Regional Powers

The provisional re-establishment of the Catalan government, or Generalitat, was announced by Premier Adolfo Suarez last month. It was the first step in the government's stated desire to change Franco's tightly centralized regime into one giving wide regional powers.

Mr. Tarradellas returns to Barcelona from France Sunday and huge crowds are expected to welcome him.

After the Generalitat was abolished by Franco, Mr. Tarradellas left for France. He later became president of the Catalan government-in-exile.

Violence continued in the Basque region, meanwhile. Gunmen in a car shot and seriously wounded a sentry outside a parliament building.

The changes are needed, board said, because of the increase in new low fares by scheduled airlines.

The airlines requested the fares to counter the \$236 York-London Skytrain fare set by British's Laker Air. Skytrain tickets are sold first-come basis to travelers show up at the airport six hours before flight time.

Opponents Sla Protest Against Concorde in N

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP).—While a British Airways spokesman declared in London, "I on our way," a leader of community groups fighting landings of the Concorde at La Guardia airport plane from "They'll have the biggest obstruction this city has seen."

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to delay Concorde II to New York pending an appeal by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey of a court ruling permitting flights.

The British airline and France, which operate the Concorde, immediately announced that a "familiarization" flight would take off from New York and land at Kennedy at 11 tomorrow.

An airline spokesman here will take off Thursday a "familiarization" flight to New York. Regular flights each way are scheduled to begin Nov. 22.

The Concorde's opponent decried they probably would stage their next planned demonstration until after all flights have been completed.

Indonesia Holding 100,000, Group S

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Amnesty International today accused Indonesia of holding 100,000 political prisoners for their immediate release.

In a 148-page report, human rights organization decried the Jakarta government for violating the constitution, many of whom, it said, and legal rights of untried prisoners held since the abortive coup.

U.S. Energy Chief Must Sell Stock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—A Senate committee told Energy Secretary James Schlesinger today to sell more than \$33,000 worth of stock he and his wife hold in an energy-related company. The panel said the holdings pose a possible conflict of interest for Thursday Friday. Regular twice-weekly flights each way are scheduled to begin Nov. 22.

The committee action occurred as a House-Senate Conference Committee began work on a compromise energy bill.

The Energy Committee gave Mr. Schlesinger nine months to dispose of 2,100 shares of stock in the Newhall Land and Farming Co. The stock is worth about \$33,000.

The unanimous committee vote followed Mr. Schlesinger's own disclosure to the panel that "there are some 900 producing wells, mostly natural gas" on 150,000 acres owned by the company.

U.S. Jails 3 in Drug Plot

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Two men received the maximum 15-year sentence yesterday and a third a 10-year term for attempting to import almost 14 pounds of heroin from Turkey.

## Flight Stopped After Failure In Arithmetic

ROME, Oct. 18 (AP).—A wrong passenger count forced a Rome-Mogadishu flight to return here early today shortly after takeoff.

The Alitalia flight was over Cyprus when the pilot reported that the crew's count put the number of passengers at 106—one more than the count on the ground.

Rome's Fiumicino Airport ordered the plane to return fearing that an extra passenger without a ticket had boarded the plane and might be a hijacker.

A recount showed 105 passengers, however.

Attack by Mafia Seen In Italy Car Bombing

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The empty car of an Italian member of parliament was blown up today in what appeared to be an attack by the Mafia, police sources said.

The vehicle belonged to Deputy Franco Quattrone, who last week called on the government to make a thorough inquiry into allegations of links between Mafia gangs in this southern Italian city and local magistrates.

The blast destroyed his car and smashed windows of nearby shops, but no one was hurt.

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## des S... peaks on FBI, Korean Cases, Too ell Tells of VIP Pressures o Go Easy in Helms Case

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In another VIP approach to General Griffin Bell at a Washington cocktail party these chances are it is far more than a friendly greeting.

Subsequently the VIP makes an attempt to tell Mr. Bell "go easy" on the Helms case, former CIA director Richard Helms, who faces possible indictment on a perjury charge for his role in a Senate subcommittee.

Mr. Bell said he hopes to resolve the question of prosecution in that matter and in two other sensitive cases—FBI burglaries and South Korean government influence-peddling among members of Congress—before U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson Jr. becomes the FBI director early next year.

Mr. Bell said that ordinary citizens are flooding him with mail in an attempt to persuade him to lay off the FBI.

"You wouldn't believe the reservoir of goodwill among the American public for the FBI," said Mr. Bell. "I get letters from all over, and they don't want FBI agents prosecuted."

He said he receives many letters from friends who are contemporaries and who served with the FBI during World War II, when some FBI break-ins were justified officially on grounds of national security. "But it was a lot different then," Mr. Bell said. "People just don't want to take that into account. Most of them just want to leave the FBI alone."

As for the Korean scandal, Mr. Bell said, there has been little pressure. "Everyone just wants us to get that one over with," he said. "Even the President. They say, 'For God's sake, finish it.'"

The attorney general pointed out that he inherited all three of the sensitive cases from the Ford administration and said the investigations did not seem to be going anywhere fast when he took over the Justice Department.

As he accelerated the investigations, the pressure in the Helms and FBI cases increased, he said.

"System" Cited

Veteran senators and other political figures who support Mr. Helms began to tell him that he did not "understand the system," the Justice Department chief said. "They would say, 'You can't indict a man who has had 35 years of public service.'"

Mr. Bell commented wryly about the many leaks to the news media on the cases. He told of a recent Cabinet meeting at which he jokingly commented to President Carter that he had nothing to report because most of what he knew was secret. The attorney general quoted Mr. Carter as retorting: "Yeah, I read about your secrets every morning in the newspaper—the KOLA, the Helms case and the FBI cases."

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governor and a leading Republican for decades.

But Mr. Bell, in a lengthy interview, said the pressure applied by members of the Washington establishment will not deter him from "doing my best to vindicate the rule of law."

He noted, however, that the Helms case is complicated because of the foreign affairs and national security implications.

His Timetable

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Among those at graveside services for Ring Crosby yesterday were (seated, left) widow Kathryn, son Nathaniel, daughter Mary Frances, son Harry, son Dennis and sister Mary Rose Pool. Another son, Gary, is standing at center. Standing at far right is Bob, the singer's brother. Service was in Los Angeles.

## Crosby Is Buried After Private Rites

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A predawn low mass was said today for Ring Crosby in a short, simple Catholic service attended only by his immediate family, a few co-workers and three of his closest friends.

Then the casket, who died Friday while playing golf in Spain, was laid to rest alongside his parents and his first wife, actress Dixie Lee. Only Bob Hope, Phil Harris and Rosemary Clooney from the entertainment world attended the mass at St. Paul the Apostle's rectory chapel, which held fewer than 30 mourners.

The singer's widow, Kathryn, wearing a long black dress with a silk black veil, was accompanied by their three children, Harry 19, Nathaniel 15, and Mary Frances 17. Mr. Crosby's

four sons from his first marriage, Dennis, Phillip, Gary and Lindsay, were nearby.

The services were led by the Rev. Elwood Kaiser but some members of the family participated, leading in the reading of the 23rd Psalm and prayers.

Mr. Crosby's body was in a simple mahogany casket. After the mass, Mr. Crosby's body was taken to the Holy Cross Cemetery, seven miles away, for burial. His six sons were the pall bearers.

Philip Crosby said his father "accomplished everything he set out to do. Dad won everything in his field. But it was still a heck of a shock to all of us. We all loved him and this is a loss to all of the world because all of the world knew and loved him."

## After Attack, Seizure of Yacht

## Vietnam Admits Detention of 3 Americans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).

The State Department said yesterday that the United States had been informed that the three Americans are being held in the Gulf of Thailand. The yacht, a 39-foot sailboat named the Brillig, was fired on Wednesday by two gunboats, which then rammed the vessel.

from the Vietnamese Embassy there to the U.S. Embassy, the Americans "are well."

According to U.S. officials in Bangkok, the yacht, a 39-foot sailboat named the Brillig, was fired on Wednesday by two gunboats, which then rammed the vessel.

"We are asking the Vietnamese for a prompt clarification of the circumstances of the apprehension and detention of the Brillig and her crew," the department spokesman said. "We will press for the release of the Brillig and her crew."

## Swiss Police Clear Couple in Abduction

GENEVA, Oct. 18 (Reuters).

A man and a woman arrested Sunday by police looking for the kidnappers of 5-year-old heiress Gaziella Ortiz have been released after questioning in Geneva, an examining magistrate said today.

The judge said that the two persons, both foreigners, were cleared of any involvement in the kidnapping of the child, held 11 days and freed last Thursday after her father paid a ransom of \$3 million.

That was the last word until yesterday about the three persons aboard, who were identified as Cornelia Anne Dellenbaugh, 28, the boat's owner, whose family lives in Florida; Charles Affel, 30, a sailmaker from Philadelphia, and Leland Dickerman, in his late 30s, of Flagstaff, Ariz.

Reports from Bangkok said the incident had occurred in waters claimed by both Vietnam and Cambodia.

The State Department said that the Vietnamese contended that the boat had been stopped in Vietnamese waters near the island of Hon Khoua, off the southern tip of Vietnam. The Vietnamese said it had been towed to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, and had arrived there Saturday.

## Body Was Lost, No Questions Asked

## Police Bungle Gem Murder-Robbery Probe in San Juan

By Selwyn Raab

SAN JUAN, P.R., Oct. 18 (NYT).

The investigation by the Puerto Rican police into the murders of two diamond dealers—a crime that has attracted international attention—has become a comedy of errors.

The police keep digging up the bodies but cannot find the bodies of the two men, evidence has been misplaced, clues bungled and the investigation has brought little to the family of the man recently buried in that ravine.

The bodies of the two men, who were killed in a three-year-old case, were brought to light last week. Homicide detectives acknowledged the following failures:

• They did not link three bodies committed in a similar manner in a three-year period to make any attempt to investigate the possibility that the victims had been connected by some person or persons.

• They did not question several witnesses and suspects who were first found by reporters or relatives of the victims.

• They did not notice, until it was pointed out to them by reporters, that two local jewelers, who are close business associates, had large sums of money to two of the victims. Telephone records showed that Mr. Shafizadeh phoned one of these jewelers the night before he arrived here.

• They did not compare ballistics in the three homicides until pressed to do so by reporters, although 28-caliber bullets were used to kill each of the victims.

In fact, the detectives were unaware of the possibility of a third victim until last Tuesday when Manuel Suarez, a San Juan reporter, discovered that a slain man, found shot and badly burned on July 29, resembled Mr. Shafizadeh. The 31-year-old New Yorker disappeared on July 26, the day he was scheduled to arrive here.

Even after the disclosure of a third body, it took the prodding of San Juan and North American reporters to get the authorities here to reopen the murder investigations.

At one meeting with two reporters, Col. Enrique Sanchez, who is in charge of the inquiry, halted the interview and acknowledged he was at a loss as to what to do next in the investigation. "What do you suggest?" Col. Sanchez asked.

Looking for Leads

The reporters recommended that the police begin interviewing local jewelers for leads, as the newsmen had already done. They also suggested that detectives question the two jewelers who owned large sums to two of the victims.

The next day, the police began doing just that and announced it to the press.

For reasons never explained—possibly because they suspected they would have trouble finding the body—the police were reluctant to exhume the corpse of the July 29 victim. Dental records that could quickly provide a positive identification of the body as that of Mr. Shafizadeh had been sent here on Wednesday by his brother.

The missing man's brother, Dr. Farouk Shafizadeh-Rakimi, spent three days here pleading with

police and other government officials before exhumation was ordered. While Dr. Shafizadeh-Rakimi and his wife waited in the morgue, a pathologist examined a body that, records showed, was that of the charred victim.

Finally, the pathologist emerged from the examination room and began arguing in Spanish with police officials. Then the news: The exhumed body was the wrong one.

Another Headache

The officials jumped into their cars and drove hurriedly to the municipal cemetery. Three more bodies, two of them listed as John Does, were exhumed at the grave site. None was the charred remains of the July victim.

They held more discussions and arguments, as cemetery officials and the police sifted through yellow index cards and through old-fashioned ledgers. Everyone loudly disclaimed responsibility for the mix-up.

When it was apparent that the body was missing, Col. Hector Lago came bounding out of the main office of the cemetery and excitedly remonstrated that now he had another bureaucratic headache. I have to investigate this also now—where is the body?" he asked.

Even local reporters, accustomed to what they describe as the random incompetence of the police here, have been astonished by this bungling.

Dr. Shafizadeh-Rakimi, a 20-year-old research engineer from Chicago, and his wife spent six days here in August searching for Mr. Shafizadeh. Every day they visited the morgue here—the only one in Puerto Rico—and were told that no body resembling the missing New Yorker had been found since July 26. The reason for the oversight? The pathologist who had performed the autopsy on July 29 was on vacation and no one had bothered to check his records.

Col. Lago, a stocky, well-built man in his 30s, is known as one of the fashion-setters of the police department. For the grave site exhumations, under a steaming sun, he wore a cream-blue suit, matching shirt and a matching tie with Pierre Cardin's signature.

One North American reporter who had to rush hurriedly for his assignment here brought only one suit—a heavyweight three-piece garment for winter weather. Dressed in this suit and always wearing a tie, he seemed to wilt as reporters raced around town from the cemetery to the morgue to police headquarters for news.

The reporter's editors in New York, apparently unaware of the sultry weather here, had directed the reporter to wear his suit and tie so as to impress local officials. Most officials here work sensibly in their shirt-sleeves, with open collars.

The San Juan detectives assigned to the triple-homicide case are not the only investigators here with problems. The hotels in this resort city have recently been plagued by a wave of burglaries. At one smaller hotel the doorman carries a nightstick at all times and is careful about whom he lets into the lobby.

Reporter a Victim

One reporter from New York became a victim while out covering the story. His hotel room was entered with a pass key and several hundred dollars was stolen.

A hotel detective assured the reporter that no one on the staff on his floor could have been the thief. "We know all of them are honest because all of them have worked here over 25 years," the hotel detective explained.

"But the hotel has been open only 15 years," the reporter replied.

The detective began rubbing his chin contemplatively, as if he had just uncovered an important case.

## Congressional Opposition Grows

## U.S. May Offer Saudis F-16s Instead of 60 Advanced F-15s

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).

The Carter administration, worried about a possible adverse congressional reaction to a proposed sale of 60 F-15 super sonic fighters to Saudi Arabia, is now seriously questioning the sale and considering, instead, an offer of less sophisticated F-16 jet fighters to the Saudi Arabians.

Although Defense Secretary Harold Brown had recommended sale of the F-15s, the Air Force's most advanced fighter, the administration has now asked the Pentagon to review the deal because of growing congressional opposition. Instead of F-15s, government sources said, the administration is studying a sale involving the new F-16 fighter, a lighter, less expensive plane.

Government sources said the key "advantage" of selling the F-16s to the Saudi Arabians is that the plane is more modest than the highly advanced F-15, thereby blunting some of the concern in Congress, as well as in the Pentagon, that the F-16's radar, weapons and communications system were beyond the technical know-how of Saudi pilots and ground crews.

Defensive Craft

Beyond this, the F-16s are interceptors viewed more as a defensive craft that would be somewhat more difficult to deploy against Israel than the F-15. A major element in the current review involves placing "limitations" and "restrictions" on the F-16s that may be sold to Saudi Arabia.

These restrictions involve the types of weapons on the plane, where the plane is stationed in Saudi Arabia, its refueling capacity and the quantity of spare parts that the Saudi Arabians will be allowed to stock, thus giving the United States closer control over the use of the plane.

The re-evaluation of the sale of F-16s to Saudi Arabia occurs at a time when the administration is in the grip of a major internal debate over the sale of 140 F-16s to Iran. Congressional and administration critics said the sale of F-16s to Iran undermines the credibility of President Carter's policy to curb arms sales abroad.



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WIEN HILTON  
The Hilton is a beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Vienna. At the heart of the city and adjoining the air terminal, the hotel offers luxurious rooms, fine restaurants, elegant decor and many other facilities.

ATHENS HILTON  
Centrally located within walking distance of the business and entertainment centre of the city, this is the finest hotel in Athens. The Hilton offers five great restaurants, splendid guest rooms, an outside pool and many other facilities.



## Federal Action Asked

## Chicanos in Texas Protesting Killings by Police

By Juan Vasquez

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 18 (UPI).—It was nearly eight years ago, after extensive hearings, that the U.S. Civil Rights Commission asserted that "there is evidence of widespread patterns of police misconduct against Mexican-Americans in the Southwest" and cited incidents of excessive police violence against Mexican-Americans.

Today, similar charges are echoed across Texas in the aftermath of a series of incidents in which Mexican-Americans have been killed while in the hands of law enforcement officers.

A wave of protests reached the Justice Department in Washington after a jury in the eastern Texas town of Huntsville last week found two former Houston police officers, accused of drowning a young Chicano, guilty of criminally negligent homicide, a misdemeanor.

The Houston case was transferred to Huntsville on a change in venue.

The decision drew protests from Mexican-Americans and calls for federal action from such state officials as Gov. Dolph Briscoe. Further, the jury's action focused public attention on the question of what progress, if any, had been made since the Civil Rights Commission hearings in late 1969. It raised the larger political question of whether Mexican-Americans have become more influential in public affairs in this state since that year.

"Mockery of Justice" State Rep. Ben Reyes of Houston, reflecting the comments of other Chicanos, leaders across Texas, termed the decision "a farce." Ray Ramirez, the state executive director of LULAC, one of the oldest Mexican-American civil organizations, called it "a mockery of justice."

Mr. Reyes was among the first to call upon the federal government to step in and bring civil rights charges against the former police officers.

On Friday, a group of Mexican-American leaders met privately in Washington with Terence Adamson, special assistant to Attorney General Griffin Bell, and told reporters afterward that they felt confident that the Justice Department would act. "We were told that there was no longer any question about the federal government investigating the case," said Ruben Sandoval, a San Antonio lawyer who was on hand. Mr. Sandoval said he had reason to believe that a federal indictment would be forthcoming within 10 days and that at least three former Houston police officers would be named.

Mr. Sandoval played a key role in the case that led to a change in Justice Department policy on dual prosecutions by states for criminal charges, by the federal authorities for violations of civil rights.

Mr. Bell issued a directive in February, shortly after he took office, stating that henceforth the policy regarding federal prosecution "is that each and every allegation of a violation of the civil rights laws shall be evaluated on its own merit." The previous policy, outlined by Attorney General William Rogers in 1969, had been to discourage dual prosecution.

Disturbance in Tavern The Houston case involves the death in May of Jose Campos Torres, 23, who was arrested after a disturbance in a tavern. At the former officers' trial, it was testified that Torres was taken to an isolated area near a Bayou by six police officers and kicked and beaten.

Then he was taken to a police station, where a police sergeant refused to book him, and ordered him taken to a hospital. Instead, he was returned to the Bayou, where, according to testimony, he was pushed into the water.

His body was found three days later. One of the six officers, a recruit, reported the incident to his superiors and the indictment of officers Terry Denson and Stephen Orlando followed. The defendants contended that Torres had jumped into the water and that they saw him last as he swam away.

The two officers were found guilty of negligent homicide and sentenced to a year in jail and \$2,000 fines each.

Killed in Police Car Two other recent cases have also aroused the Texas Chicano community. Twelve-year-old Santos Rodriguez of Dallas was shot and killed by police officer Darrell Cain while he was handcuffed in a police car. The officer was convicted of murder without malice and drew a five-year sentence.

Juan Zuniga, who had been involved in a fight outside his cell, died of a ruptured spleen and other internal injuries in May at the Hays County Jail, in Sierra Blanca, near El Paso. Mr. Sandoval and others have accused the county sheriff and his wife, a deputy, with assaulting Zuniga. The sheriff and his deputies have not been indicted by a state grand jury, and there has been no subsequent action.

rights. That case centered on the death of a 26-year-old Chicano, Richard Morales, of nearby Castrolville, while in the custody of the community's police chief, Frank Hayes, in September, 1976.

Hayes took Morales into his custody late one night on suspicion of burglary. He then shot and killed Morales with a shotgun on an isolated country road, and he asserted later that the gun had gone off by accident as he and Morales were struggling for it.

Lesser Offense Hayes was indicted for murder, but a state jury in the west Texas town of San Angelo, under Texas legal precedents, found him guilty of a lesser offense, aggravated assault. He was sentenced to two to 10 years.

Mr. Sandoval, on behalf of Morales' family, urged the federal government to file civil rights charges against Hayes under a statute aimed at protecting persons who are deprived of constitutional rights by anyone "acting under the color of law." Last month, Hayes, his wife and her sister, who played roles in the disposal of Morales' body, were convicted by a federal jury of violating the victim's rights. Sentencing was set for Oct. 28.

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## Senators Reject Carter Nominee To Nuclear Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—President Carter suffered a sharp setback yesterday when a key Senate committee rejected his choice of a Massachusetts Institute of Technology nuclear engineer, Kent Hansen, to be the fifth member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mr. Hansen was rejected 7 to 4 by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works after members objected that he lacked experience in nuclear regulation and was insensitive to safety questions.

However, Mr. Carter's efforts to prohibit the spread of nuclear weapons gained fresh support on Capitol Hill when key senators and members of the House appeared in favor of an administration plan to take over ownership of spent nuclear fuel.

The fuel would be stored in facilities controlled by the government pending enactment of a policy to reprocess it or dispose of it permanently.

## Richard Brashears, 60, A Space Expert, Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Richard Brashears, 60, a space technology engineer at the Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory, died Friday after a heart attack.

Mr. Brashears specialized in the mechanical design for several experiments on the effect of weightlessness on astronauts in space. He also developed a valve to insure that pilots who become unconscious during flight receive an adequate supply of oxygen. In addition, he developed a rebreathing system to reduce the amount of oxygen that pilots and astronauts have to carry with them.



At left, Joanna Clark in a recent photo; at right, before sex change, as Michael Clark, a Navy veteran.

## Had Served in Navy as a Man

## Transsexual Fights Release From U.S. Army

By Shearlean Duke

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Chief Petty Officer Michael Clark spent nearly 12 years in the Navy. He accumulated a folder full of letters of commendation and was well liked by his colleagues.

Sgt. 1st Class Joanna Clark allowed to serve for 18 months before the regulation was enforced. The answer to that question is under investigation by the Army Inspector General's Office in Washington.

All this has left Joanna Clark confused and angry. She says that as long as she is able to do her job she should be allowed to stay in the Reserve.

Miss Clark, who is doing clerical work through a temporary employment agency in nearby Orange County, has been trying to fight the Army's decision to release her. She believes that Army Regulation 40-501 should be done away with or, at least, waived in her case.

There are others who share her opinion. One of them is Capt. J.C. Smith, a Navy doctor in Long Beach who is often called upon to do Army physicals. After being asked to complete a physical examination of Miss Clark in July, Capt. Smith recommended she be allowed to remain in the service.

"I found no reason, physically or mentally, that she couldn't perform her duties," Capt. Smith, a doctor at the Naval Regional Medical Center, said in an interview. "Personally, of course, it was my feeling that since they (the Army) knew about her and she had served that long—she wasn't trying to hide anything—I felt a waiver could be granted. She is able to do her job and she has shown she can do her job. A waiver could be made, but it would have to come from the Army."

Col. Wolford, the man who signed Miss Clark up for the Reserve, also believes she should be allowed to stay. Miss Clark believes the Army position not to grant a waiver is based on fear and the need to save face.

"I served with honor and distinction during my Army Reserve career," she said, "without physical or psychiatric impairment. This is borne out by the numerous letters of commendation I received."

Miss Clark, 39, said her sex change operation two years ago was the result of years of frustration and confusion. "As back as I could remember, I couldn't understand what it was I felt or why I felt that way," she said. "All I knew was I was different from other people because I didn't enjoy the things they did. I did do them, of course. Society is a very tight teacher in making you conform. So I learned very quickly that I could do and the things I couldn't do."

U.S. Supports School in California College Teaches Indian and Hispanic Lore

By Joel Kotkin

DAVIS, Calif., Oct. 18 (UPI).—Students and faculty from DQJ, a tiny two-year college 25 miles northwest of Sacramento, stood quietly by the fire. Suddenly, Darrell Standing Elk, the son of a South Dakota Sioux medicine man, started speaking in his native language.

"Let's go into the sweatbox," translated a student, and the men and women, dressed only in towels, entered their separate huts. Hot rocks were brought in, the huts were closed. The rocks caused the half-dressed DQJ personnel inside to begin to sweat profusely.

"I pray for this school," said Mr. Standing Elk, a 37-year-old preacher, "to give our youth guidance in these times." Dennis Banks, former national director of the American Indian Movement and an instructor in Indian law, banged slowly on a drum.

The ceremony was part of orientation at DQJ, a federally backed, accredited, predominantly native American-Hispanic college. Students and faculty go through Indian rituals like entering "the sweatbox" to purify themselves for the new school year.

Established in 1971, Degawadish-Quezacoatl University, named after the founder of the old Aztec civilization and the Aztec god of life, was established in 1971 on the site of an abandoned, 640-acre military base. The university admits and educates American and Mexican-American students for a white-dominated society by teaching them their own history, culture and religion as well as basic learning skills.

The school had a stormy beginning. In 1970, a handful of Indian militants occupied the site. The Indians and the University of California at Davis, seven miles to the east, were petitioning the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which controls the land, for the 640 acres. After three months of occupation, the university and HEW agreed to let the Indians remain.

When it opened, DQJ had about 150 students, most of them Indians and Mexican-Americans. This year, according to university president Steve Baldy, 27, from the Hoopa reservation north of San Francisco, about 225 students are expected to register.

During its first few years, DQJ scared many local residents in the predominantly rural area. Bombs exploded on the campus and some shooting incidents were recorded.

"Little More Friendly" "The local redneck farmers were pretty leery of us in the beginning," said Mr. Baldy. "But now they're a little more friendly. I don't think the local white farmers really know us, but they don't bother us and we don't bother them."

Mr. Baldy and other DQJ officials believe that part of their growing acceptance is due to their increasing disciplinary approach to education—a sign that the school's front gate warns people not to carry alcohol, drugs or firearms onto campus.

In addition, on July 1 DQJ became a fully accredited two-year school, granting associates of arts or sciences degrees in general agriculture, native American or Hispanic studies, social science, community development and education.

With a 30-year lease from HEW, the school has been able to subsist on a \$500,000 annual budget. Most of the funds come from federally financed student-aid programs, the rest from tuition and private donations. In addition, crops—wheat, corn, tomatoes—are grown and are used to feed students and to raise cash.

Among those working in the fields is Mr. Banks, wanted by South Dakota on 1973 riot and assault charges. In April, a state court ordered California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. to extradite Mr. Banks. An appeal on that ruling is expected to be heard within the month.

Mr. Banks, who in addition to working in the fields teaches Indian law and religion, said, "We want to help him [the student] live off the reservation and still be an Indian when he dies, and have a medicine man conducting the burial ceremony, a representative of the Pope."

Religion Important Native American religions become increasingly important at DQJ. During the full moon, the summer, native American and a few whites gather for sun dances. Throughout the year, a Midwestern Indian purification rite, are performed. These ceremonies have been ended my whole world to the abilities of life," Mr. Banks said. "I've become a much deeper person. I was before in my own standing of Indians and no earth. I know not only Dennis Banks, the political man, Dennis Banks, the outlaw."

Inside the steamy hut, Standing Elk and the others prayed for their ancestors, for dawns in hospitals, in prisons on reservations. They slept at DQJ, which they had become a necessary part of the struggle to keep their culture alive.

"I know, dear grandfather," Standing Elk said, "that the Indian has lost his religion, but here, we know, it's true. We may be down but still believe in this hut. As we are Indians, there are no religion, there will be no Indians."

dispatches from Caracas, where the declaration was distributed. The declaration called on Chicanos, including members of the armed forces, to respect for democratic government and to work in a non-violent national movement restoration of constitutional guarantees for human rights and elected government.

The Christian Democrats considered the largest political party in Chile and governed from 1964 to 1970 under President Eduardo Frei before the election of Mr. Allende's coalition.

Frei, who lives in Chile, is one of the leadership that adopted the declaration. Although the Christian Democrats strongly opposed the Marxist tendencies of the Allende government, President Pinochet has blamed all the former political parties for the Chilean crisis of 1973, and he is particularly antagonistic toward Mr. Frei, the Christian Democrats.

The declaration rejected armed resistance or illegal subversion against the military government. "This course is historically suitable today only offers Chileans new and foreseeable sufferings," it said.

Illegal Party in Chile Urges Restoration of Democracy

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The outlawed Christian Democratic party has issued a political declaration proposing a "national movement of democratic restoration" to replace Chile's military regime with a constitutional government.

The declaration did not attack the armed forces, which have maintained an authoritarian regime since the overthrow of President Salvador Allende in September, 1973, but it rejected the plan of President Augusto Pinochet to retain office for at least eight years.

It calls for a gradual transfer of power to an elected civilian government, but says that the process should begin immediately with termination of the state of siege, which suspends political liberties and judicial guarantees against arrest and imposes censorship.

The junta has outlawed all political parties that existed under the leftist government of Mr. Allende. Political declarations or assemblies are prohibited.

Despite the restrictions, news of the declaration was published by several newspapers in brief items based on news agency

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Produced by GARY KURTZ  
Music by JOHN WILLIAMS

**11 Seized in Berlin**

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (UPI).—West German police yesterday arrested 11 persons for questioning about the publishing of terrorist pamphlets. A police spokesman said that the arrested persons are suspected of publishing and distributing a news letter called "Info-Berlin Nondomestic Groups."

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## News Analysis

## Communist Leaders Debate Response to Eurocommunism

By Flora Lewis

BELGRADE, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A debate is going on at several levels of the Soviet hierarchy on how to deal with Eurocommunism, and, by implication, internal pressures for liberalization, according to Soviet and other Communist sources at the European security conference here.

Such a debate had been suggested in the Soviet publications and the press of other Communist parties. Western embassies in Moscow also have reported that a tug-of-war appears to be taking place within the Soviet leadership, although they have been unable to pinpoint the issues or to give the precise line-up.

The development is obviously complex and probably involves the treatment of Soviet dissidents and Western pressure for human rights. But it appears to have crystallized more around the question of Eurocommunism.

**Soviet Commentary**  
Some evidence has come to light in the Soviet weekly journal *New Times*, which is printed in seven languages as well as Russian and is distributed widely abroad. It was *New Times* that launched the first big barrage against Eurocommunism, most particularly against Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo after the June 15 Spanish elections.

A few weeks later, in a little-noticed article, it seemed to retract much of what it had said, denying that Moscow had found anything to complain about in the views of other Communist parties or even of Mr. Carrillo.

The paper said that it was only exercising its right of reply to the Spanish leader's criticism of the Soviet Union, and charged that the Western press had distorted Moscow's views in an attempt to stir up trouble among comrades.

In the September issue, which was printed before the collapse of the Communist-Socialist alliance in France and which reached the West only recently, the attack was renewed in more general terms. The vehicle was an article about Maurice Thorez, the late leader of the French Communists, who was an ardent Stalinist.

**Thorez Quoted**  
The article, entitled "We Believed and We Were Right," noted with approval the remarks of Mr. Thorez in the preface to his works published in Moscow in 1959 that "the revolutionary workers realize that the catchword of 'national communism' handed about by the bourgeoisie and its agents is only designed to disrupt the unity of the world working-class movement."

Numerous other passages quoted expressed "ardent love" for the Soviet Union as both leader and example, and rejected as "slandering" the idea that "Franco-Soviet friendship and the alliance of our countries could be an obstacle to French patriotism."

At another point, *New Times* noted Mr. Thorez as saying, "The Soviet Union's example has demonstrated that the taking of this power by the working class—the dictatorship of the proletariat—alone makes it possible to destroy the capitalist regime of exploitation, oppression and war, and to build socialism."

**Clear Criticism**  
The French Communists have abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**Djibouti Attack Kills Aide's Kin**  
DJIBOUTI, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The mother of Djibouti's justice minister was killed this week when gunmen attacked a light plane at the northern Djibouti town of Tadjourat, police said today.

The attack, in which the 10-seat Djibouti Airlines plane also was killed, was believed to have been directed at the mother of Minister Ismail Ali Youssef.

Mr. Youssef is known for his support of Somali-backed guerrillas fighting against Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden Desert.

Following the plane attack, President Hassan Gouled called a session of his national security council to decide what measures could be taken to prevent the Ogaden war from spreading into Djibouti.

**U.S. May Scuttle Sea-Law Talks, Delegate Warns**  
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The United States could effectively scuttle an important United Nations conference on the law of the sea if it decides not to participate in the negotiations, according to Ambassador Elliot Richardson, the chief U.S. delegate to the conference.

In the Los Angeles Times report, Mr. Richardson warned that the United States may decide to withdraw from the conference if the negotiating position shied out by many industrialized countries is not needed by underdeveloped nations, who form a majority bloc at the conference.

Mr. Richardson, in Los Angeles to address the World Affairs Council, said that the United States is "re-evaluating" its participation in the UN meetings. Officials will decide later this year whether to take part in the next negotiating session, scheduled for next March in Geneva.

The conference began in 1974 and involves negotiations among more than 150 countries to develop a treaty which will regulate the use of the world's oceans.

the proletariat as their goal and declared their allegiance only to "Communism in the French colors." Occasionally they criticize the Soviet Union. The publication of the Thorez remarks was an obvious assault on the French party's line.

Private remarks at Belgrade confirmed that Moscow's anger was now particularly aimed at the French, although they have not gone nearly as far as the Italian Communists, let alone the Spanish Communists, in rejecting Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy and accepting the forms of Western democracy.

Soviet and Eastern Communist sources criticized the French mainly for their jobs at Moscow. But they also let it be understood that the Italians' greater success at the polls as well as their greater discretion in speaking of the Soviet Union was significant in their eyes.

And they pointed out that Mr. Carrillo would be going to Moscow for the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, which implies a degree of acceptance of his independent stand because he has recanted nothing.

**2 Positions**  
There are two trends in the general policy of what has come to be known as Eurocommunism. One is nationalism, the rejection of the Soviet claim to prior allegiance, which, in Moscow's code, is called "proletarian internationalism."

The second is liberalization, the announced acceptance of pluralism and democratic civil liberties. A curious aspect of conversations with Eastern Communists in Belgrade was the interest shown in the liberalizing trend of Eurocommunism, although attacks on Moscow in the name of nationalism were still denounced.

Yugoslavia itself, the pioneer of Communist innovation and of rejection of Moscow as a model, provided a fascinating example to some important Soviet sources who presumably back the softer faction in the debate in Moscow.

One went so far as to say that he greatly admired Yugoslavia's "openness," its ability to experiment and to permit a fairly easy interchange of people and information with the West while maintaining "firm and strong party control."

"Experiment is necessary," he said, and he welcomed the fact that Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB, would be visiting Belgrade soon because that might open his eyes to some new possibilities. It sounded as though, after almost 30 years, President Tito's successful confrontation with Stalin was beginning to percolate into some sections of Soviet thought.

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**Encouraging trends in sales of Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicles.**  
Sales of commercial vehicles were up DM 0.7 bn to DM 9.3 bn.

As Europe's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles, Daimler-Benz has gained for itself a very strong position on the world market with its new generation of trucks. The high sales volume achieved enabled full advantage to be taken of large scale production.

**Start of long-term investment programme.**  
Investment for the 5 years from 1977 to 1981 will total DM 6 bn — dynamic spending which clearly reflects the Company's sense of social responsibility. This commitment has already had favourable repercussions on the business of the company's suppliers, and on the capital goods industry generally.

In particular, funds will be allocated for more intensive activity in the private car sector and for securing work in the longer term for commercial vehicle factories.

**Risks spread by expanding exports.**  
Continuous expansion of the Company's presence is undertaken in almost all markets. This intensive activity in the export field is an important factor in the Company's policy of risk-spreading. Foreign sales rose 11% to DM 13.1 bn thus accounting for 55% of group sales.

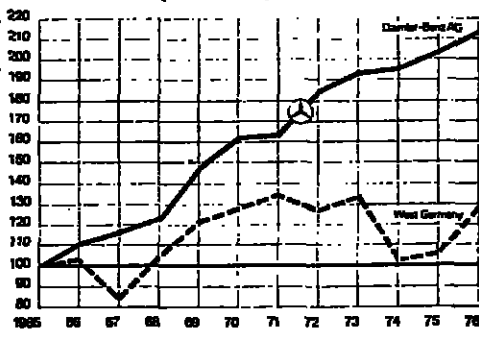
**Continuous technological improvement.**  
Continuous development of company and model policy — avoiding exaggeration and change for change's sake — and systematic research and development, result in top quality products outstanding for their safety, economy and long life. Again and again, Mercedes-Benz cars have received special recognition from independent observers of the motor industry scene. Witness such awards as

## 1976

was a highly successful year for Daimler-Benz with all sectors of the Company's activities making their contribution.

World sales rose DM 2.5 bn on the previous year to DM 23.5 bn — an increase of 12%. Daimler-Benz thus continued the dynamic upward trend which it has managed to sustain even during the difficult period through which the car industry has been passing in recent years.

Car production of the motor industry in West Germany 1965-1976 compared with that of Daimler-Benz. (1965=100)



This success, past and present, can be explained by the careful balance of the overall policy.

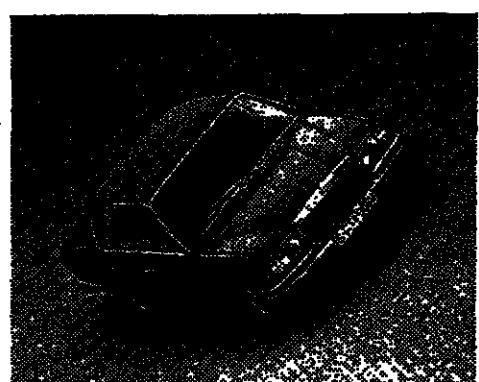
## The year's Highlights

**Expansion of the Mercedes-Benz range of cars from economical diesel-powered vehicles to exclusive limousines.**

The chief event of the year was the introduction of an exceptionally successful new range of models — the 200 to 280 E series which gained new customers. One third of those buying one of this new range had previously driven a different make.

Despite having to cope with a re-organisation of the production programme affecting 80% of car output, 1976 sales in this sector were up 18% or DM 1.5 bn to DM 9.4 bn.

1976 saw the output of the 280/280E models more than double to 35,000, while S class models from the 280 S upwards further improved their leading position in the market.



## Encouraging trends in sales of Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicles.

Sales of commercial vehicles were up DM 0.7 bn to DM 9.3 bn.

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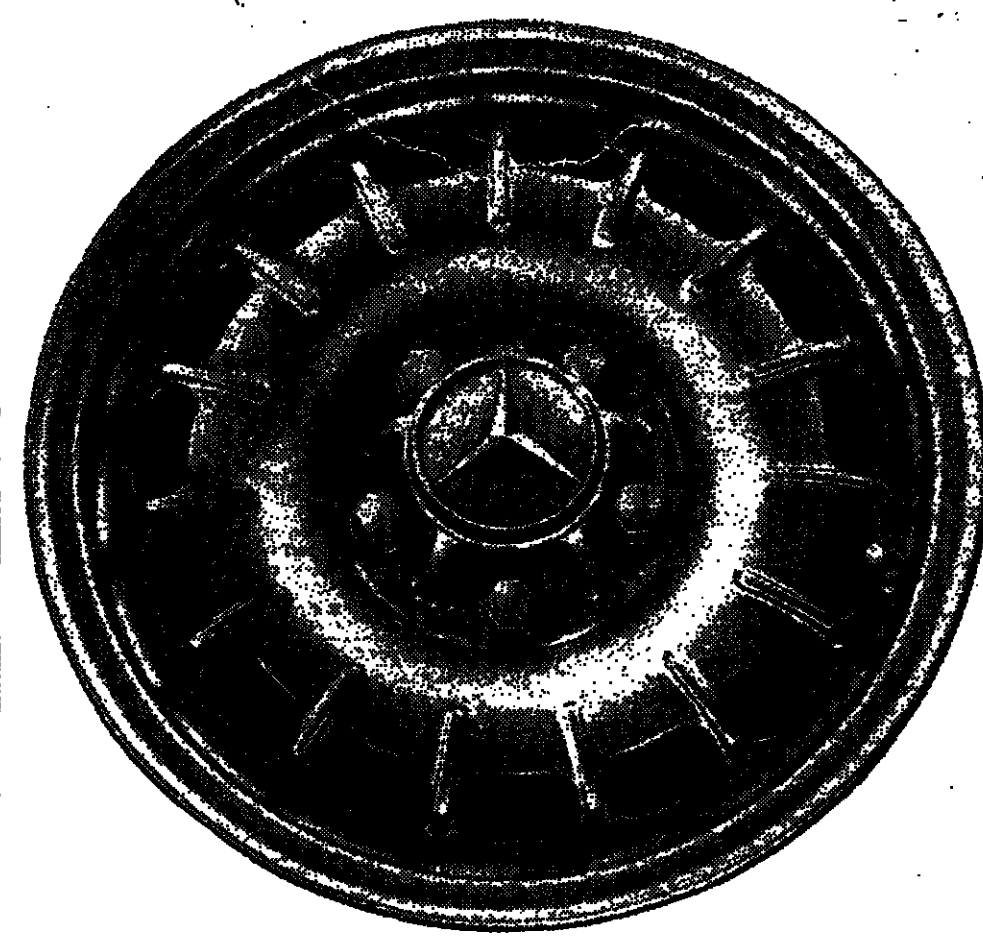
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## Efficiency today safeguards tomorrow's growth



## The Daimler-Benz approach:

## Continuity

Steady growth, well-planned financial provision and product development — all with an eye to the long term — mean continuity in terms of both customer satisfaction and of security for employees and shareholders alike.

## Technological leadership

The high standard of design and manufacture and emphasis on research and development results in products which hold their value, use energy sparingly, are safe and environmentally acceptable.

## World-wide presence

Sales are world-wide — so risks are well spread.

## Wide product range

The spread of vehicle types produced is wide — ranging from economical four-cylinder cars up to technically advanced and prestigious cars like the 450 SEL 6.9. Commercial vehicles range from light vans to heavy trucks, city buses and touring coaches to UNIMOGs and tractors.

## Economic responsibility

A high investment programme, designed to secure existing jobs and trainee places as well as creating new ones, coupled with a policy of price restraint, reflects a policy of social responsibility.

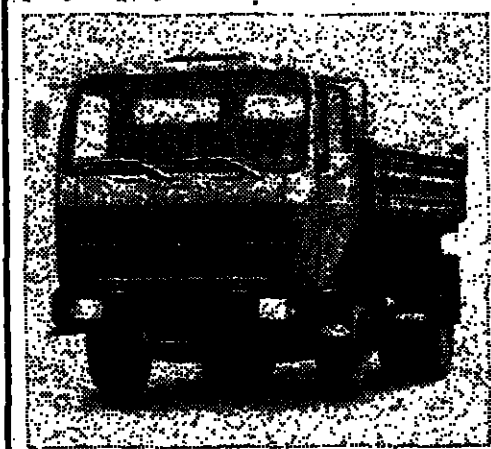
the German "Commonsense Automobile" and "Best Limousine in the World" and the American "Import Car of the Year".

Research and Development has produced many technical advances. Projects included the testing at continuous high speed of a supercharged diesel engine. The C111 test vehicle gained 16 class records for diesel engines, and three outright world land speed records over 5,000 miles, 10,000 miles and 10,000 kilometres — records which were previously always held by highly sophisticated petrol engine cars.

## Solid financial foundation.

Net income for the year rose in 1976 from DM 310m to DM 392m of which DM 167m was allocated to reserves. To broaden further the Company's capital base, the AGM voted in favour of a capital increase of DM 170m based on a one-for-seven issue at par. The amount set aside for dividends is DM 225m, which compares with DM 202m in the previous year.

Daimler-Benz shares are now widely held. Including shareholders in Mercedes-Benz AG, they number more than 100,000, of whom 15,000 are company employees.



## The outlook.

The Company's progress is encouraging. In the current year car production will, for the first time ever, exceed 400,000 units, thus further strengthening the Company's ability to supply the market. Commercial vehicle production will be roughly on a par with last year.

Daimler-Benz recognized at an early stage that demand for motor vehicles was subject to considerable fluctuation and took this fact into account in its planning. The result has been above-average growth in the past (see graph). Since efficiency today safeguards tomorrow's growth, a sound basis has been created for the Company's future expansion.

## Daimler-Benz AG Balance Sheet at December 31, 1976 and 1975

(Restated to conform with presentation used in English-speaking countries)

Assets	Dec. 31, 1976		Dec. 31, 1975	
	DM		DM	
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash	760,413,480		507,539	
Marketable securities, at cost or market whichever is lower	486,460,846		88,085	
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	1,119,558,247		1,036,870	
Accounts and notes receivable from affiliated companies	806,522,826		692,341	
Inventories	1,659,594,657		1,721,771	
Other current assets	731,909,969		316,541	
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	2,435,057		1,301	
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>5,566,894,872</b>		<b>4,364,448</b>	
<b>Investment and miscellaneous assets</b>				
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries, at cost less reduction in carrying value	380,752,589		369,640	
Other investments, at cost or market whichever is lower	92,556,276		92,560	
Long-term receivables due after four years	1,008,655		1,252	
<b>Total investments and miscellaneous assets</b>	<b>474,317,520</b>		<b>463,452</b>	
<b>Real estate, machinery and equipment</b>				
At cost less accumulated depreciation	1,786,959,389		1,884,040	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7,828,171,781</b>		<b>6,711,940</b>	
<b>Liabilities, Reserves, and Stockholders' Equity</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Accounts, drafts, loans, taxes payable, and sundry accrued items*	3,218,724,816		2,540,055	
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	20,481,011		40,172	
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>3,239,205,827</b>		<b>2,580,227</b>	
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>				
(Of which owing to Daimler-Benz Provident Fund GmbH, Stuttgart, DM 348.4 million in 1976 and DM 318.8 million in 1975)	588,288,385		581,191	
<b>Reserves</b>				
Reserve for pension liability	827,732,237		416,518	
Other reserves	788,245,290		721,531	
Reserve for investments in developing countries etc.	74,910,083		71,799	
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>1,690,887,590</b>		<b>1,209,848</b>	
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>				
Capital stock:				
Preferred stock	1,921,500		1,921	
Common stock of DM 50 par value, 23,743,290 shares	1,187,164,500		1,187,165	
<b>Net income retained for use in the business</b>	<b>1,331,921,840</b>		<b>1,141,478</b>	
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>2,499,788,889</b>		<b>2,324,674</b>	
<b>Total liabilities, reserves, and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>7,828,171,781</b>		<b>6,711,940</b>	

\* Includes of short-term reserves in the amount of 1.2 billion DM in 1975.

## Daimler-Benz AG Statement of Income

(Restated to conform with presentation used in English-speaking countries)

	Year 1976		Year 1975	
	DM		DM	
<b>Net sales</b>	18,766,455,124		16,850,579	
<b>Dividends and interest income from subsidiary and affiliated companies</b>	30,431,083		23,426	
<b>Interest income less interest expense</b>	131,203,893		90,961	
<b>Other income less deductions</b>	106,200,186		59,257	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,034,290,286</b>		<b>16,924,223</b>	
<b>Less:</b>				
<b>Cost of sales and other operating charges including selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of items listed below</b>	16,477,104,670		14,815,366	
<b>Depreciation and obsolescence of real estate, machinery and equipment</b>	785,404,755		785,850	
<b>Taxes on income, trade and property</b>	1,378,061,641		911,418	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,640,571,066</b>		<b>16,512,634</b>	
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>383,719,220</b>		<b>311,589</b>	
<b>Dividends on preferred stocks</b>	64,050		64	
<b>Amount earned on common</b>	<b>383,655,170</b>		<b>311,525</b>	
<b>Number of shares of common stock at DM 50 par value (exclusive of treasury stock)</b>	23,743,290		23,743,290	
<b>Amount earned per share of common stock</b>	<b>DM 16.65</b>		<b>DM 13.14</b>	

Copies of the full annual report and audited accounts in English can be obtained from Daimler-Benz AG 7000, Stuttgart.



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## Clearing the Way to Canal Treaties

The clarifying statement by Presidents Carter and Torrijos on the pending Panama Canal treaties should deflate the opposition in Congress and clear a path for their approval by the Senate. One can never be sure in this emotional realm what nationalistic or partisan dreams will next be imposed on so sensitive an exercise in diplomacy, but as Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader, has observed, the joint interpretation by the two leaders last Friday "goes to the heart of the objections that have been raised and that can be raised."

Having found no errors of commission in the language of the treaties, the critics had trained their guns on supposed errors of omission—points of vagueness that were alleged to leave intolerable loopholes. But the main objections centered on two issues: the rights of the United States to defend the neutrality of the canal by force, if necessary, after the year 2000 and the enduring right of American war vessels to enjoy priority passage, particularly in case of emergency. Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, a leading House critic, wrote that his "most substantial" concern was about the "incredible discrepancy between President Carter's interpretation of the treaties and that of the Panamanian government." Senator Robert Dole, another leader of the opposition, struck the same theme.

It is true that the words sometimes used by Panamanian spokesmen encouraged these concerns. But Gen. Torrijos offered the best explanation for the semantic divergences when he referred to the problems of selling the same treaty product in two different markets. He made substantial concessions in the negotiations—so substantial that ratification by Panama might even be in ques-

tion now if its political system were as open as our own. Panamanian audiences have been soothed with words chosen to minimize the concessions, but there was never much doubt that both governments well understood what the treaty terms actually meant.

In any case, whatever doubt remained should now have been dispelled. On the two most disputed points, the statement Mr. Carter and Gen. Torrijos made is clear and unequivocal. The United States has "the right to act against any aggression or threat directed against the peaceful transit of vessels through the canal" provided only that such action shall be aimed not at intervening in Panamanian affairs but "at insuring that the canal will remain open, secure and accessible." And United States warships and auxiliary vessels will be entitled to passage through the canal "as quickly as possible, without any impediment, with expedited treatment, and in case of need or emergency, to go to the head of the line of vessels in order to transit the canal rapidly."

President Carter has gone the extra step to meet legitimate concerns in the Senate. Gen. Torrijos has gone further, demonstrating a willingness to take considerable political heat at home to help the package through the Senate. The treaties can thus be recognized for what they were all along, one of the United States' great achievements in recent hemisphere diplomacy. They promise increased security for the canal, greater economic development and stability in Central America and elimination of a disturbing issue throughout Latin America. Their rejection now would be a disaster for United States interests and prestige.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Business Confidence

Despite his assault on the oil industry, President Carter has tried diligently to boost the confidence of businessmen in his administration. He pledged to balance the federal budget—a conservative doctrine not heard in Keynesian Washington for decades. He dropped his plan for a \$50 tax rebate lest the deficit grow. He ruled out wage-price controls. And he defied his friends in organized labor on common situs picketing and the minimum wage.

No matter. The fragile eggshell that is "business confidence" has cracked. The surveys say so. The sagging stock market says so. Industry's failure to spend heavily on new plant capacity says so. Business's prolonged sulk has so worried President Carter's economists that their proposed tax reform would include a heavy dose of tax cuts for business as well as individuals. What began primarily as a plan to reform taxes has become in recent weeks a plan to cut taxes to boost the economy and the confidence of business.

Tax reform for its own sake is a critical national need. But we sympathize with the administration's concern about business morale. The world has become a more uncertain place for business since the oil embargo in 1973. Unless corporations sharply increase investment in the months ahead, the 31-month-old economic expansion surely will end in 1978. With unemployment still high, investment has been unusually weak during the recovery period.

Some of the recent business gloom is surely temporary, the natural reaction of conservative Republicans eyeing a little-known Democratic President. Some of it results from the confusing barrage of provocative policy initiatives that the White House fired off, perhaps too fast, to Congress. Some is a lingering hangover from the deep recession and soaring inflation of the early 1970s. Business never dreamed that could happen. Now business has nightmares about it happening again. Only time, if anything, will restore the faith.

There remains, however, a more worrisome reason for the low business morale—the de-

cline in corporate profits. Profits can be measured in many ways; economists quarrel over the details. But most now believe that business simply became less profitable starting in the mid-1950s. Investments no longer pay off as well as they used to for companies and stockholders. This is a much more objective reason for the reluctance to invest and may explain some of the hedging on outlays during the current expansion. The quickest way to boost profitability somewhat and to encourage more investment is to cut taxes. Still, Mr. Carter should not expect a tax cut—or the promise of one—to sweep away the doubts. A tax cut may help sustain the economy, but it will not greatly alter the business climate around the country or overseas.

Not only are profits down but profits of any size are much less certain today than a decade ago. Economists talk of a rise in "risk premiums." In a world where a powerful oil cartel can quadruple fuel prices or cut off critical supplies at will, business planning is extremely difficult. In an international monetary system still groping to cope with the huge transfers of funds caused by the oil crisis, the future must be worrisome. In an economy where inflation and unemployment defy the old rules and rise together, other goblins are bound to haunt business. In a world where international competition has intensified, it's tougher for American business to envision new markets.

With so many cross-currents churning the waters, no wonder business fears the future. Consumers and stockholders do too. But businessmen should be no strangers to risk. Capitalism has been built on their skill at discerning and running risks.

The crystal ball is certainly no darker now than at the end of World War II, when most analysts expected depression. Then, business shook off the doubts and led the nation to an unprecedented expansion. The tax cut may improve the mood of the moment, but it cannot, alone, restore business's confidence in the future, and in itself. Only business can do that.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Change in Spain

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has demonstrated his skill at dismantling many of the political structures of the Franco era, but he has yet to prove his capacity for constructing a new democratic Spain... Encouraged by the rapidity of change after Franco's death, people had expected a further acceleration in the wake of last June's elections. It has not come.

—From The Times (London).

### Victory for Schmidt

Even the most passionate anti-Germanism cannot make one fail to recognize that Chancellor Schmidt, when one adds it all up, defended the values of liberty of a liberal democracy (in the Lufthansa hijacking). The atmosphere will never be the same again in Bonn... It was proven that the new "measures of exception" (against terrorism) proposed by the Christian Democrat opposition are completely superfluous and that the defense of a democratic order can operate efficiently through democratic means.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1932

HAVANA—The Provincial Council has approved a motion to ask Congress to revoke the military order prohibiting cock fighting, and give the local authorities throughout the island power to regulate this amusement and grant permits to allow cock fights on holidays and Sundays. A resolution was passed to the effect that, as country people do not have places of amusement, it is an injustice that billiards, baseball and betting at games should be allowed only in the cities.

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 19, 1907

WASHINGTON—Cabarets furnishing their patrons with ginger ale and cracked ice to mix with their "hip liquor" are liable to padlocking by the government as violators of the Volstead Act, the Supreme Court decided today, upholding a decision from the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of two Chicago cabaret owners, William A. Rothstein and Mike Fritz. This means that the owner of a cabaret is in the wrong, just knowing that illegal drinks are on the premises.



## Unhappy Island in the Sun

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The United States has not yet reduced its overseas political commitments on a scale comparable to the paring of military forces abroad that back out formal engagements. Thus, while troops are scheduled to leave South Korea and have already shrunk well below their NATO maximum, our diplomacy remains virtually as widespread as during those days when Henry Luce was talking of an "American century."

There must logically be a certain parallelism between political guarantees and the presence of military units in relatively nearby areas. The Chinese are wholly aware of this. They have successfully diminished the U.S. garrison in Taiwan and are working to oust it entirely.

Closer to home there is the intricate question of Greece-Turkey-Cyprus, which is steeped in highly emotional politics and in which the United States has been obsessively involved since the early 1960s and still remains so. This involvement has nothing to do with the original Truman Doctrine to protect Greece and Turkey against Russia (while Cyprus was still a British colony), but it intimately concerns NATO's eastern flank.

### Responsibility

And, as an external power friendly to all parties, we are still intent on leading the way to a Cyprus settlement just as we more recently took the lead in seeking an Arab-Israeli settlement. Under Presidents Johnson, Nixon and Ford, American diplomacy was the only vital external factor in the Greek-Turkish-Cypriot triangle and the present mess is to some degree our doing because of our high profile and changing policy.

There is little chance that the United States will stick its nose into this mess again publicly until after next month's Greek and February's Cypriot elections. But when we resume our initiative we should at least do it hand in hand with our European allies, as President Makarios himself suggested to me shortly before his death.

### U.S. Policy

Speaking for Johnson, Acheson wrote the Greek premier pleading support for the union of Cyprus with Greece if Athens would agree

The problem is charged with hatred but all sides agree that the treaties which founded independent Cyprus must be scrapped and that it should become a federal republic with primarily Greek-speaking and primarily Turkish-speaking states. The Greeks wisely wish to separate the problem of nonaligned Cyprus from their own bilateral quarrels with NATO Turkey.

However, Washington has hitherto ignored this sensible idea so that every suggested bilateral accord in the Aegean is immediately tied to Cyprus.

### Reparations

The critical points concerned in the separate states, departure of what even Makarios estimated were about 30,000 Turkish troops (not 40,000 as Greek papers say), reparations to those who lost their property and the extent of a federal government's power.

Turkey today has almost 20 per cent of the island's population (it used to be 18) and its adherents govern about 35 per cent of the land. There is no sensible reason, once there is a sober and international—not national—mediatory mission, why this figure can't be reduced to around 30 per cent.

On May 7, 1976, Henry Kissinger told me: "It could all be settled in a two-week shuttle. But the domestic situation in both Greece and Turkey makes both sides absolutely intractable. Therefore, they continually tell us one thing in private and make completely opposite speeches in public." The latter is an ancient regional custom.

Dean Acheson (as special adviser to President Johnson) and Kissinger both made a mess of the Cyprus issue. Kissinger acknowledges it was his greatest diplomatic failure. Secretary Cyrus Vance is personally respected by all parties but that can't last long unless he starts to share the diplomatic burden with our major allies.

And U.S. policy has changed. Speaking for Johnson, Acheson wrote the Greek premier pleading support for the union of Cyprus with Greece if Athens would agree

to establishment of a separate Turkish base on the Karpas peninsula, comprising only 5 per cent of the island.

He audaciously thought he could gain Turkish approval. It was the Greeks who first turned him down. Johnson backed up his special envoy by warning the Turks that if they tried to land on Cyprus, U.S. armed forces wouldn't help them should Moscow attack Turkey.

The situation has changed: Athens and Ankara are reconciled to creating a federal state. Makarios is dead. There is a strong government in Greece (which will most likely remain after next month's elections). It wants to do away with the Cyprus headache and concentrate on Aegean problems with Turkey.

Admittedly, Turkey has a weak government which relies on minorities of neo-fascists and reactionaries. But even that situation can perhaps be faced if only a new approach is decided upon in Washington, urging upon allied Europe a larger mediatory role.

Most of the travelers are Chinese, Japanese, East and West

SEUL.—I always respect the spirit of freedom, which is regarded as the basic concept on which the United States was founded, and the humanitarianism passionately cherished by the American people. Indeed, I value them as much as anyone else does. This may be because I love and believe in them.

I also believe that most of my fellow countrymen share my view. We Koreans are no less passionate in the love for freedom and justice and humanity, and no less determined to safeguard them, even at the risk of our lives, than the American people. But the circumstances surrounding us and the destiny of us Koreans are poles apart from those of the American people.

By this I do not mean to say that we, as compared with the Americans, have a small land

however, to oppose this particular military device on the grounds that it may be "inhuman." What do we presently have in our weapon arsenal, a few clubs and a spear or two? No use mincing our words, let's call it what it really is: anti-human.

NELSON M. GRAVES 3d.

Tours, France.

### Gallantry

Mrs. Gandhi's statement, reported in your issue of Oct. 12, that there is more repression in India today than in her time, does not deserve to be dismissed lightly, particularly as it implies that she has undergone a real change of heart. Amnesty International was one of the very few organizations that came out against abuse of power by her government and it is to be hoped that, if she is right, it will take a similar stand with respect to that of her successor. In the meanwhile, one would have liked to know what Mrs. Gandhi thinks of the award of the Nobel peace prize to Amnesty International, as this award may have helped to settle one of her doubts. In fact, asked to comment on its allegations of political repression, she always retorted by asking where it got its money. Considering that, today, it is precisely questions about money the Indian police would like Mrs. Gandhi herself to answer, one must conclude that it was surely an exquisite sense of gallantry toward a great lady that prevented your correspondent from putting a question that would have reminded her of this.

JASMER SINGH.

Paris.

## The Questing Spirit Of Today's China

By David S. Broder

KWEILIN, China—China is a nation on the move. That statement is true at almost every level of meaning, but the sense in which it strikes the first-time visitor is the most literal. Almost everyone one sees is in motion.

There are, to be sure, landscapes of brush-painting serenity—misty hills, lovely trees, terraced fields and quiet figures. But after two weeks of travel by plane and train, by boat, by car and on foot, up and down this country, what is most vivid to the eye is not the serenity but the mobility of the Chinese people.

On your first morning in Peking, you awake to the sound of blaring horns. You soon discover why. Broad as the main streets are, they are not wide enough to allow the stream of cars, trucks and buses easy passage around the schools of bicycles or past the slow-moving carts, urged by the bigger and faster vehicles use their horns to intimidate the bikers and cart-tuggers, producing a cacophony that is louder even than the martial music on the loudspeakers.

### Jingling Bells

The number of private cars on the road drops sharply once you leave Peking or Canton, but the bicycles with their jingling bells and the carts are sufficient provocations for the buses and trucks to make a racket, even on a country road here.

Jay Mathews, the Washington Post correspondent in Hong Kong, reported recently that every vehicle of public conveyance in China these days is jammed to capacity. He is right. From the buses in Chengdu carrying their natural gas supply in canvas bags on the roof, to the Viscount jets that fly between here and Shanghai, there is not a seat to be had.

All this coming and going is the most visible evidence of the questing spirit of advancement that characterizes the current rulers of China—a pragmatic, hardheaded group less interested in ideological quarrels than in pushing forward production and economic growth. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is a man of such restless energy that even when he is seated in a quiet conversation he pulls deep on an ever-present cigarette and puffs the smoke as high in the air as the factory smokestacks in Chungking.

Most of the travelers are Chinese, Japanese, East and West

Europeans, and not least, Americans.

Kweilin, whose limestone caves and rivers give it a sense of unique beauty, is a center of growing importance even though its leaders that industry, not tourism, central to their overall plan.

For centuries their artists poets have drawn inspiration from the landscape. The traveling through the Ya River gorges on a steam floating down the Li-C River here past the limestone karst crags, the romantic tales inspired strange rock formations, the red pipe cave featured glossy brochure in your room and made all but man for the Kweilin visitor, of taste and restraint have, overwhelmed by some distant Disneyland touches.

### Neon Lights

Neon lights—a garish orange and gold—act when the guide shines his light on an electric eye emb in the rock. Her recital anthropomorphism run. Every piece of stalactite stalagmite is a hunter or a serpent or a spider, a lion. No rock is allowed just a rock.

A magnificent natural c is lighted and described "crystal palace." And enough on its 200-million old walls some fool has in iridescent paint, "Long the Friendship of the C and Laotian Peoples." A walk on the artificial co steps that cover the nature, you almost expect to see a bar wrapper at your feet.

Unless this Hollywood re list trend is halted, the da come when a monorial, visitors along the Great and Nimbo the Whale pe every hour on the hour, moat of the Forbidden, Please, Chairman Hua, d it happen here.

## A Korean's Plea for Understanding

By Kim Dong Ree

When a Japanese court questioned the delivery of Kuchian, vice-chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. charges of bribery in Lockheed scandal, the States authorities reject request on the ground it would be against the sovereignty of the United and the will of the person concerned. At the time, I fully with the United position, which I thought most appropriate.

I call here a Communist regime with the Soviet Union or East European states of today, nor even with Communist China. A regime that is more hideous and brutal than the Stalinist regime in its early stage is poised only 25 miles from our capital, Seoul. This regime is threatening our freedom and existence by extremist methods.

Motivation

The controversial lobbying activities of Tongsun Park must be seen in the light of the peculiar circumstances we Koreans live in. I am a mere housewife in Korea who has never met this Mr. Park. I am in no position to judge whether his activities were illegal or not in the eyes of United States law. But, judging from the charges against him in the indictment, his alleged activities were motivated by his desire to prevent the withdrawal of United States troops from Korea or to secure more assistance for Korea.

If so, as a Korean citizen, I cannot be harsh in judging his activities, and would like to ask our American friends to understand such Korean sentiment in viewing this case. This is my earnest request and appeal to the people of the United States, our best friends.

Even if such a request and appeal were rejected by the rigid law-abiding spirit and sense of justice on the part of the American people, I would not and should not resent or denounce the United States. However, I must strongly emphasize that such sense of justice and law-abiding spirit should never be practiced against only a specific person.

I must remind you although freedom is a concept for both countries conditions under which mutually enjoy and preserve naturally different from America, a fact that we deeper understanding on th of the United States.

Kim Dong Ree identifies self as a novelist, essayist, dean of the Arts College Chung-ang University. He this article for The New Times.

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ting  
y's Ch  
S. Brode

## MOVIES IN PARIS: 'The Crazy Horse' - It's Not 'Live' But Lively

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Alain  
Bernardin, founder and direc-  
tor of the Crazy Horse Saloon,  
written, directed and appears  
in "Crazy Horse, Paris-France" (in

an English-French version at the  
Bourse, the Monte Carlo and the  
Helder). In his cinematic debut  
he captured the Crazy Horse with  
slick camera work and neat tim-  
ing. It is not a "live" show but  
is a very lively one.

The slight scenario involves the  
bumbling correspondent of the  
Dundee Chronicle who has been  
ordered by his editor to report  
on the cabaret. Bernardin takes  
the reporter on a tour of offices,  
dressing rooms (where the reporter  
finds out that the strippers' hobb-  
ies are reading, swimming,  
travel and hockey) and then out  
front to see the show.

Bernardin has glorified more  
girls than Florenz Ziegfeld's  
Follies but his showmanship per-  
tains to all aspects of the strip  
tease. He uses subtle lighting,  
costumes, erotic tableaux and  
music to achieve sophistication  
with increased sex voltage.

Ian Fleming gave us the name:  
James Bond, which is now as  
familiar as Rabbit or Sherlock  
Holmes. "The Spy Who Loved  
Me" (at the Publicis Champe-  
lyettes, the Bond' Mich and the  
Publicis St. Germain in English)  
is the latest and the best of the  
Bond pictures. It has borrowed  
the Bond character but the script  
is an original by Christopher  
Wood and Richard Maibaum. It  
carries on a popular tradition



A scene from "Crazy Horse, Paris-France."

that appears destined to last a  
long time.

The situation is explosive. Sev-  
eral nuclear submarines have  
mysteriously disappeared. The

English suspect the Russians and  
the Russians suspect the Amer-  
icans. Everywhere secret service  
agents are alerted, among them  
that old reliable servant of Her

Majesty, 007. When the call comes  
he is being chased by Soviet  
agents in the Tyrolean Alps.  
Sliding down a mountain he opens  
fire on his pursuers. He bags one  
who is the lover of a Muscovite  
Mata Hari and when she learns  
the news she vows vengeance.

As submarines continue to van-  
ish the British, Russians and  
Americans decide to pool their  
resources against the common  
enemy. Bond is dispatched to  
Cairo where he encounters his  
sworn foe from Moscow, but their  
mutual danger unites them in a  
love affair. Joining forces, they  
elude a giant heavy with steel  
teeth amid the Egyptian ruins  
and find a clue to unravel the  
mystery.

The outcome must be seen and  
Louis Gilbert, who engineered a  
previous Bond thriller, keeps the  
audience in a delightful state of  
nervous anticipation.  
What we have is a melodrama  
in which the scheming villain  
(played by Curt Jurgens as though  
he meant it), resembles Conan  
Doyle's indefatigable trouble-mak-  
er, Prof. Moriarty. Bond (Roger  
Moore) in his present reincarna-  
tion scorns Holmes's hypodermic  
needle, being given to nonchalant  
philandering and booze in relaxed  
moments. Barbara Bach is the  
Russian siren with whom he  
dallies on his current mission, a  
far-flung expedition that should  
amuse.

Isabelle Huppert of "La Den-  
telière" is a heroine of strange  
yearnings in "Les Indes Sont  
Encore Loin," the Franco-Swiss  
film of Patricia Moras (at the  
Elysées, Lincoln, the Impérial  
Pathé and the St. Germain Hu-  
chette).

It is impossible to sympathize  
very much with a high school  
miss who has the daydreams of

an 8-year-old boy after reading  
James Fenimore Cooper. The  
young lady wants to run away  
and join the Indians. But this  
ambition is thwarted. The screen-  
play is in the form of an in-  
quest which reveals that she had  
a particularly drab existence  
and was forced to listen to some  
great bores whose conversation  
was enough to make anyone reach  
for a tomahawk.

## Chagall Exhibit Opens at Louvre

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP).—The  
Louvre Museum and President  
Valéry Giscard d'Estaing paid  
tribute yesterday to Marc Cha-  
gall, as the President formally  
opened the Louvre's exhibition of  
some 60 recent paintings by the  
50-year-old Russian-born artist.

Chagall looked somewhat over-  
whelmed at the pomp surround-  
ing the formal opening of the  
exhibition, a rare honor for a  
living painter.

The exhibition includes several  
canvases from the painter's pri-  
vate collection, most in the deep  
blues, brilliant reds and luminous  
yellows and greens that distin-  
guish a Chagall.

## German Writer Honored

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—  
East Germany today began a  
week of special concerts, theater  
performances and exhibitions to  
mark the 200th anniversary of  
the birth of Heinrich von Kleist,  
one of the greatest figures in  
German literary history. Kleist,  
known for his poetry and his  
plays, was born Oct. 18, 1777, in  
Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and com-  
mitted suicide in 1811 in Berlin.

## BC to Present rosby Show

LONDON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Ring  
rosby's last radio program will  
be broadcast in Britain at Christ-  
mas, the British Broadcasting  
Corp. said yesterday.  
The 30-minute show of conversa-  
tion and eight songs three days  
before he died of a heart attack  
in a Spanish golf course.  
"This must certainly have been  
his last recording session, and  
was in very good form," a BBC  
spokesman said.

Rosby gave another BBC in-  
terview at the same time, and  
one of his conversations with  
an Dell was broadcast in a  
tribune Monday night.

## allas-London Flights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—  
The Civil Aeronautics Board  
declared yesterday that it will  
recommend that Pan American  
World Airways be given approval  
to operate a regular nonstop flight  
from Dallas-Fort Worth to London.

## DANCE: 'Sleeping Beauty' Reborn in London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—After  
one controversial and one  
triumphant production, "The Sleep-  
ing Beauty" has been triumphant-  
ly reborn at Covent Garden in  
its authentic original glory.

The Royal Ballet could not  
afford to get it wrong a third  
time and Dame Ninette de Valois  
has sensibly gone back to the  
original Petipa choreography, as  
staged here by Nikolai Sergeyev  
in 1939. There are additional  
dances by Frederick Ashton which  
have already proved themselves  
in other revivals.

Friday night also saw the de-  
but of a new ballerina,  
Suzanne Collier, and the return  
after a year's absence of the  
royal's favorite Prince, Anthony  
Dowell.

It was a memorable occasion.  
On Saturday the production's  
poets and the present strength  
of the Royal Ballet were com-  
pared by two more performances  
with alternate casts and without  
one of the technical mishaps  
which mildly marred the first  
night.

One can quibble about some  
aspects of the new production,  
high is stronger on dance than  
a drama or logical narrative.  
Arabesque gives Aurora a naked  
stumble which would surely have  
been snatched away by the court-  
iers.

Aurora should have the chance

to greet her parents on awaken-  
ing, and there should be some  
sort of scenic transformation be-  
fore she and the Prince launch  
into Ashton's gloriously lyrical  
love duet.

It would also be better to have  
a proper transformation scene  
for the Prince's journey to the  
palace. At present his arrival  
is inordinately delayed by an or-  
chestral interlude and by the  
Lilac Fairy doing a meaningless  
tour of the sleeping bodies.

David Walker's scenery is in-  
offensive and conventional rather  
than distinguished or memorable,  
but at least it is neither ugly  
nor distracting. A few of his  
costumes, notably for the Master  
of Ceremonies, are over-fussy.  
But these are minor blemishes,  
easily corrected. The essential  
point is that the Royal Ballet  
has once again got the proper  
framework to display its dancers  
in its most famous classic.

And what dancers they are! Col-  
lier combines technical strength  
with a charmingly robust youth-  
ful manner. She showed under-  
standable nerves at first and she  
does not yet blossom into a grand  
princess at the end, but no doubt  
she soon will. Dowell, given a  
hero's welcome, looked happy and  
relaxed and achieved some stun-  
ning technical effects, especially  
in the flashy finale which pro-  
vides Aurora and the Prince with  
their only new choreography. In

the main pas de deux, Dowell  
threw Collier into the air and  
caught her again in an exciting  
manner which nevertheless look-  
ed deceptively simple.

The other big success of the  
evening was Lynn Seymour's  
Carabosse.

In general, this role is better  
done by a man, but Seymour's  
good-looking yet vengeful and  
near-hysterical interpretation  
makes a tremendous impact.  
Later she will be dancing Aurora,  
with Nureyev as her Prince. The  
supporting roles were all more  
than adequately done, and will  
attain the highest standards when  
first-night nerves have worn off.

Already things went better on  
Saturday. At the matinee Ann  
Jenner was an assured and at-  
tractive if unemotional Aurora,  
with Stephen Jefferies as a very  
human and romantic Prince.

While Collier and Jenner both  
lacked something of the grand  
manner for the last act, Merle  
Park on Saturday evening pro-  
vided it in plenty. Hers was the  
most confident and technically  
brilliant of the three Auroras, al-  
most too confident to be credible  
as the naive teenager of the first  
act. David Wall, her Prince,  
combined fine committed acting  
with dancing which was almost  
as dazzling as Dowell's. It's a  
fine start to the new season.

Further performances of "The  
Sleeping Beauty": Oct. 19 (Park,

Bagling); 20 (Jenner, Jefferies);  
29 (Matinee: Penny, Wall; Eve-  
ning: Collier, Dowell); Nov. 1  
(Park, Bagling), 2, 10 and 12 (all  
Seymour, Nureyev).

## OPERA IN FRANCE

### The Effort Shows in New 'Otello'

By David Stevens

STRASBOURG (UPI).—Whether  
it was premature ambition,  
under-rehearsal, a touch of the  
Peter Principle, or a bit of each,  
the new production of Verdi's  
"Otello" that has just opened the  
Opéra du Rhin's season had more  
to say about the company's limi-  
tations than its strengths.

Alain Lombard, who as the ar-  
tistic director has put Alceste on  
the operatic map—and who a  
few days ago declared himself  
out of the sweepstakes to replace  
Hans Liebermann in Paris—con-  
fronted with his customary fervor  
and conviction, but both in the  
rehearsal and on-stage the result  
was approximate rather than  
precise.

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the bril-  
liant, idea-rich stage director  
—in between beginning a Wagner  
"Ring" cycle in Stuttgart and  
completing a Monteverdi cycle  
in Zurich—put a lot of effort  
into this "Otello," but the effort  
showed. It seemed as if, having  
been up on the basic structure  
of the production, he finally con-  
centrated on papering over the  
folds.

#### Main Hope

Guy Chauvet, France's main  
hope in the dramatic tenor de-  
partment, took on the title role  
for the first time in his career.  
Chauvet is a highly variable per-  
former whose career has neverthe-  
less shown a steady upward trend.  
Here, however, he was variable  
from one minute to the next,  
fluctuating from dark-hued vi-  
brant tone to colorless pianissimo  
singing, and apparently so pre-  
occupied with the daunting vocal  
problems that acting became an  
afterthought.

Magdalena Cononovici, a Ro-  
manian soprano in the permanent  
troupe of the Opéra du Rhin, was  
a vocally tentative and drama-  
tically pale Desdemona, while the  
experienced baritone Kostas Pas-  
salas—whether guided by his own  
habits or Ponnelle's direction—  
was a resonant but heavy-hand-  
ed Iago. The young Italian tenor,  
Alberto Cupido, was an impres-  
sive, lyrical Cassio, while mem-  
bers of the permanent company  
took the lesser roles competently.  
As usual, Ponnelle was looking  
for new ways to look at familiar  
things. Thus, this Iago was no  
maddened while enunciating his



Guy Chauvet  
as Otello.

malevolent creed. But it is al-  
most perverse to have the Moor  
rush in to say "put down your  
swords" when Cassio and Mon-

confirmed atheist, but had a  
tendency to cross himself absent-  
tando are rolling on the floor with  
daggers, and to have the "Foco  
di gioia" chorus refer to a fire  
in which a Turkish captive is  
being barbecued (offstage). Is  
against the sense of both words  
and music.

#### Useful Places

But Ponnelle, as always his own  
designer, created an atmospheric  
set of heavy stone walls with  
narrow claustrophobic spaces,  
with plenty of useful places for  
Otello to hide and watch, and  
the aptness of his costumes was  
tellingly underlined when Lodo-  
vico, the Venetian envoy, arrived  
in glorious raiment that con-  
trasted dramatically with the  
roughness of the Cypriot outpost.

There was much that was prom-  
ising in this "Otello," but Verdi's  
penultimate masterpiece is so  
slightly local and specific that  
there is little room for reinter-  
pretation, and it is mostly as  
unforgiving as the title character  
is of his utterly innocent wife.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPI).—  
This is how New York Times  
critics rate new films and plays:

#### Films

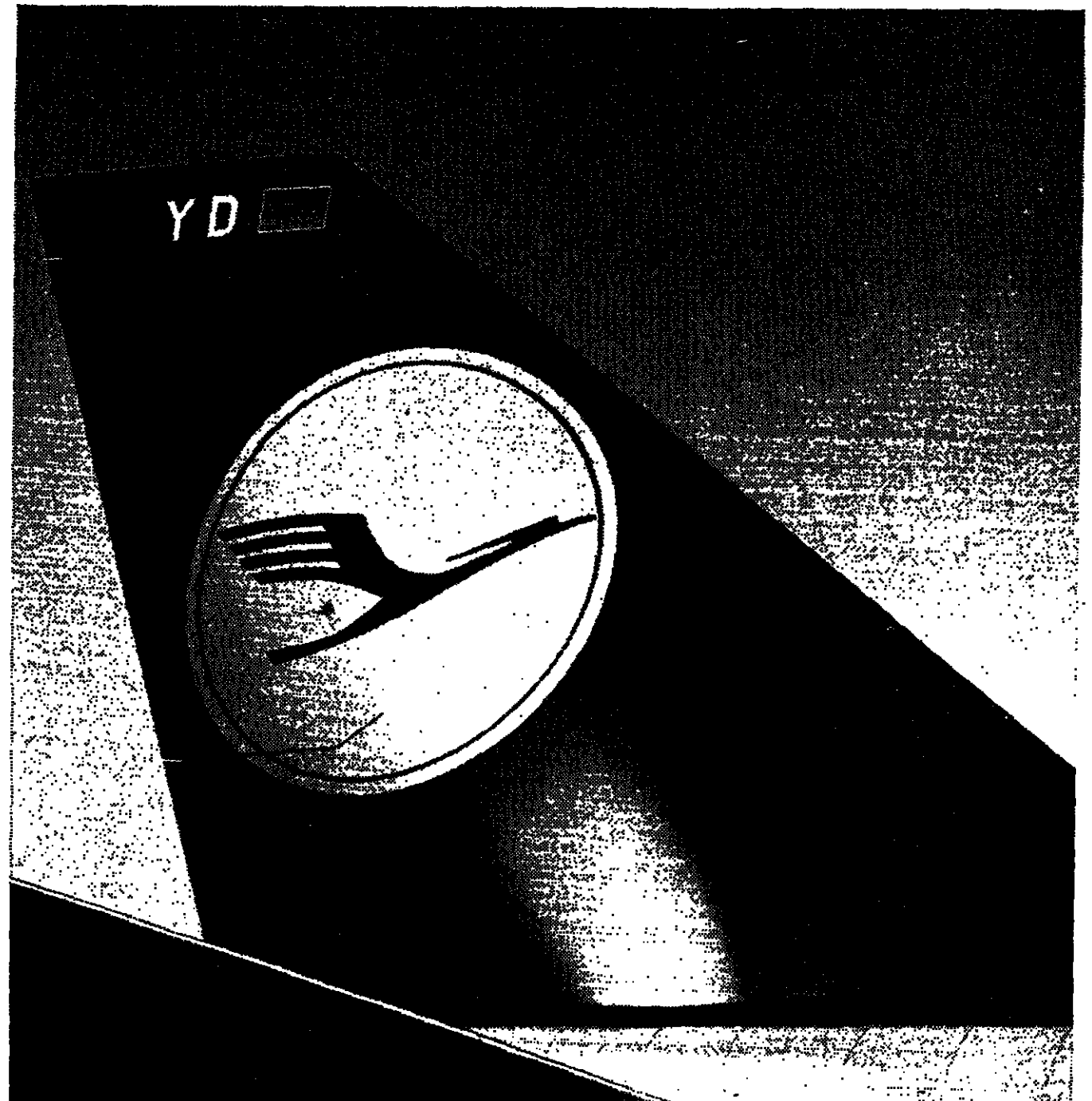
"Equus," the movie version of  
Peter Shaffer's psychological mys-  
tery play, "is probably about as  
good as one can get on film,"  
Vincent Canby says. "It repre-  
sents intelligent decisions. It's  
beautifully, sometimes almost  
grandly acted by Richard Burton  
as the troubled psychiatrist at-  
tempting to bring back to sanity  
a young man who, in a fit of  
furious passion, has blinded six  
horses in a riding stable where  
he worked." But for Canby,  
"something is missing—specifically,  
our need to use our imagina-  
tions to fill in the visual and  
emotional gaps in the stories of  
Dr. Martin Dysart and Alan  
Strang, his patient." Compared to  
the play, "What was once poetic  
and mysterious becomes, when  
seen in this literal detail, banal,  
antithematic." But, he adds, "It's  
the most interesting, most serious  
appraisal of psychiatry that we've  
ever had in a commercial film." Peter  
Firth plays the boy, Joan  
Plowright his mother and Colin  
Blakely his father. "There's not  
a thoughtless or uninteresting  
performance in the film," Canby

#### Plays

"Hot Grog," written by Jim  
Wann and Bland Simpson, "al-  
ternates between insipid and  
mildly refreshing," according to  
Richard Eder. It's a musical based  
on the pirate Blackbeard, in  
this case inept and surrounded by  
an accident-prone crew. He con-  
vinces with the governor of North  
Carolina who finally decides to  
hang them all but finds himself  
at odds with his daughter who  
has fallen in love with one of the  
pirates. "The show rests on some  
fairly venerable incongruities and  
belabors them with great sneaky,"  
Eder writes. Blackbeard is "play-  
ed broadly but pleasantly enough  
by Frederic Coffin." The rest of  
the performances "are mostly  
good." These include Mimi Ken-  
nedy as the daughter, Timothy  
Meyers and Homer Foll as pirates  
and Terry O'Quinn as Miss Ken-  
nedy's lover. "The music gener-  
ally lacks much character or bite  
though some of the songs are  
fresh and affecting." Eder adds,  
"Ellary Rosenfield has patched  
some of the show's frailties with  
a set of agreeably foolish cos-  
tumes."

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No. 1 Scotch whisky

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German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 18

[illegible]

- 1977 - High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	5d P/E 100s High Low	Close Prev Close	C/P Prev Close	- 1977 - High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	5d P/E 100s High Low	Close Prev Close	C/P Prev Close	- 1977 - High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	5d P/E 100s High Low	Close Prev Close	C/P Prev Close
125	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
126	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
127	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
128	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
129	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
130	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
131	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
132	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
133	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
134	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
135	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
136	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
137	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
138	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
139	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
140	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
141	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
142	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
143	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
144	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
145	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
146	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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151	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
152	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
153	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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157	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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176	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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211	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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213	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
214	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
215	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
216	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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224	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
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228	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
229	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
230	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
231	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
232	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
233	12%	ChvCrt	1.4	2.24	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	8	8%	8%	8%	8%
234	12%	ChvCrt	1.4											

# Moët·Hennessy

Emprunt  
convertible 1977  
157.876.500 francs

**Prix d'émission: F. 500**  
**Taux d'intérêt: 8%**  
**Taux de rendement actuariel brut: 10,50%**  
 (en cas de non conversion)  
**Durée: jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1990**

## Souscription

**Priorité des actionnaires**  
 ■ du 14 au 28 octobre 1977  
 ■ souscription d'une obligation pour 10 actions possédées (ou moins de 10).  
**Souscription du public à partir du 29 octobre 1977.**

### Convertibilité en actions

**Délai de conversion**  
A tout moment à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1978, et pour les titres  
amortis, jusqu'à 3 mois après la mise en remboursement.

### Rapport de conversion

Une action de F. 50 pour chaque obligation.  
En cas d'opérations sur le capital, ce rapport sera ajusté  
pour maintenir les droits des porteurs d'obligations.

### Caractéristiques des obligations

**Jouissance : 29 octobre 1977.**  
**Intérêt : F. 40 par obligation payable le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier de chaque année (F. 47 payables le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1979).**

**Amortissement obligatoire :**  
À partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1981.

En 9 tranches sensiblement égales :

- soit par ruchats en bourse,
- soit par conversion en actions,
- soit par remboursement à des prix croissants de F. 562 à F. 784 par obligation.

**À mortissement anticipé : possible**

- par rachats en bourse à toute époque,
- par remboursement total à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1981, s'il restait à amortir moins de 10 % des obligations émises

Nature et B A L.O. du 10 octobre 1977 - La note d'information diffusée à l'occasion de cette émission (via COB n° 7-118 du 27 septembre 1977) peut être obtenue, sans frais, au siège de la société, 30, avenue Hoche - 75008 PARIS, et aux guichets des établissements chargés de la souscription.

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**NMB BALANCE SHEET TOTAL**  
(in millions of Dutch guilders)

As at 30 June 1977

Balance Sheet Total	24,840
Deposits	23,544
Debtors	13,785
Liable Capital	938

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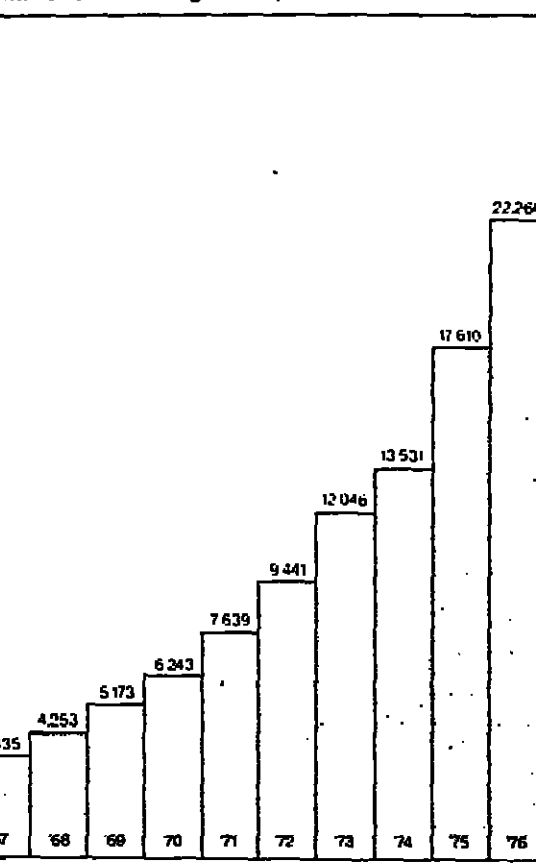
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1977

FINANCE

# Swiss Franc Tops DM Parity

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss franc rose above the deutsche mark today for the first time in over a year and set a new record high against the mark for the fourth consecutive day.

Swiss currency climbed to 100 Swiss francs for 100 deutsche marks in London dealing, up from 98.50 francs yesterday. The franc rose from 98.50 to 99.50 francs for the mark on Oct. 17, 1977.

The dollar fell to a new low of 2.2585 francs, down from 2.2600 francs the previous record.

## Dollar at Low On Franc, Yen

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar eased marginally to 2.2635 francs compared with 2.2642 francs late yesterday.

Several dealers attributed the relative steadiness of the dollar against the mark to such factors as profit-taking, squaring of positions and technical considerations, as opposed to any fundamental shift in sentiment towards the U.S. currency.

One top dealer in Frankfurt

said that, while he believed the Swiss franc was overvalued in terms of Switzerland's economic performance, he expected it to remain at par with the mark over the short term. Demand on the capital market, he said, would continue to bolster the Swiss currency in the short term as would speculative sentiment on the foreign exchange market.

The movement of funds into marks was evident today as the Frankfurt stock market rose to a new 1977 high in active trading, helped by foreign buyers.

Elsewhere, the dollar fell to a new postwar low against the yen despite dollar purchases by the Bank of Japan estimated at \$180 million to \$200 million. The dollar fell to as low as 251.50 yen before recovering to 252.10 yen, still below its previous low of 252.40 yen set yesterday.

The Canadian dollar also entered new low territory, slipping to 90.16 U.S. cents, down from 90.48 cents in London late yesterday.

Sterling rose to its best level in over a year, reaching \$1.742, compared with \$1.721 overnight.

Against most other currencies, the dollar was rather mixed. It edged up against the French franc to 4.9440 francs from 4.9400 francs and against the lira at 880.15 lire from 879.80 overnight.

# Europe Experts Say Dollar Will Continue Its Decline

STRASBOURG, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—A further decline of the dollar against major European currencies is seen possible and likely by European monetary officials.

There said there appears to be a general consensus among European experts in Europe that the dollar's decline is the result of U.S. policy to counter growth pressure for protectionism.

Nearly, one way of counteracting protectionism in U.S. policy would be to allow the dollar to depreciate and make U.S. goods more competitive in the rest of the world.

He added, faced with the rise between protectionism and dollar depreciation, most European countries would be ready to accept an appreciation of their currencies against the dollar.

The current appraisal on foreign exchange markets was not only discussed when Common Market economists and finance ministers met yesterday in Brussels and discussed the dollar and means to stimulate economies.

For his opinion, British member of the European Council, Lord Healey, said that the United States behaved like a country which had a strong policy. The United States is to achieve its growth target by accepting a deterioration in current account of its balance of payments, he said.

Healey ascribed the current \$18-billion deficit on current

rent account in the United States to oil imports and rising imports of manufactured goods from the EEC and Japan.

In this connection, he termed a projected \$10-billion Japanese surplus "very, very dangerous," noting that at the economic summit in London last May the Japanese had spoken of a \$750-million deficit.

Although nothing was said officially on the renewed decline of the dollar on international markets, some monetary officials privately said their interpretation of the dollar's downward trend against major European currencies and the yen is that Washington is trying to counter a strong trend toward protectionism in the United States.

In general, these sources anticipate a further decline in the dollar value because current projections indicate a continuing U.S. trade and current account deficit, not only in 1978 but probably into the early part of the 1980s.

Monetary officials privately conceded they were at loss as to what level the dollar would finally reach against such major currencies as the deutsche mark or Swiss franc.

"It's clearly up to the market now to find that level. All that central banks can do is smooth excessive movements" of exchange rates, one central bank source said.

One source said he would not rule out a rate of 2.20 marks to the dollar and a similar level for the Swiss franc to be reached before year-end.

## West German Exports Of Machines Slump

FRANKFURT, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—West German machine exports rose only a real 1 per cent to 33.1 billion marks in the first eight months from the year earlier period, falling below original expectations, Kurt Werner, president of the German Machine Manufacturers' Association, told a press conference here today.

Mr. Werner said that deliveries in the last few months have even fallen below previous-year levels, though the outlook varied from sector to sector.

# Slowdown in Many Economies May Be Worse Than Thought

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—Statistics published by major nations in recent days indicate that the slowdown that hit the economies of many countries during the summer may have been worse than first feared. The statistics also helped to explain the recent sharp decline of the dollar.

While the U.S. economy has continued to show strength in recent months, accelerating a high level of imports, business and consumer activity in other industrialized nations mostly weakened, cutting demand for foreign raw materials and finished goods. As a result, the United States pumped an increasing amount of dollars abroad to pay for foreign goods at a time when overseas demand for U.S. currency, used by other nations to pay for their imports as well, was slumping.

The resulting commercial oversupply of dollars on the world market has helped to send the price of the currency downward.

Industrial Output

Perhaps the best readily available indicator of a nation's economic growth trend is its industrial production index. Provisional figures show U.S. factory output in September running a healthy 6.3 per cent above a year earlier, a better performance than at the beginning of the year when U.S. production was up only about 4.6 per cent from January, 1976.

However, industrial production in the world's two other "locomotive" economies show an entirely different picture.

In Japan, which boasts the non-Communist world's second largest economy, factory output has slackened steadily this year. The country's industrial production index was up only 2.9 per cent from a year earlier in August against a gain of 11.1 per cent in January.

West Germany has not fared any better. There output was running only 0.2 per cent above its year-earlier level in August against a 5.5-per-cent rate of gain last January.

Elsewhere, the outlook is generally gloomy. French July-August factory output was unchanged from a year earlier after having been up as much as 9.2 per cent at the beginning of the year. Italian industrial production was 0.8 per cent below its year-earlier level in August after being up 11.7 per cent in January.

British August production ran 1.5 per cent above the pace of August 1976, down from a 2.8-per-cent rate of growth at the beginning of the year.

Price Indicators

Another bellwether of business activity is the trend of wholesale prices.

Suppliers tend to boost their quotes for raw materials, industrial intermediates and finished goods when the economy is humming and demand is strong. Likewise, prices on this level of the distribution chain tend to be weak when final consumption growth proves to be more

# On Analysis, There Was No Majority Report Gave Burns a Bum Rap

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—Arthur Burns has been around Washington long enough that he probably no longer takes the congressional Joint Economic Committee very seriously, but it should be said that the committee recently gave Mr. Burns and the Federal Reserve system a very bad rap.

Every year about this time the committee takes a look at the economy and its problems and suggests what it thinks should be done about them. This year's review hit a new low, both for content and for the way the review was assembled and released.

Anyone who saw the news stories last month assumed that the committee, or at least a working majority of that group, was charging the Federal Reserve with having an "obsession with inflation." The stories said the committee was worried about the "real" money supply—money after adjustment for inflation.

According to the committee report, the Fed had allowed real money to decrease by 9 per cent since the end of 1972. This "disastrous" policy was a main cause of the 1973-75 recession and a persistent obstacle to economic recovery, the report said.

Before taking up the merits, or nonmerits, of such charges, we should see who was really making them. The full text of the committee's report makes interesting reading. The Joint Committee is composed of 10 Representatives and 10 Senators; at present, it has 12 Democrats and eight Republicans. So who was charging what?

The first thing we discover is that the eight Republicans filed a minority report which disagreed totally with the majority on its monetary analysis. So the vote to condemn Mr. Burns and the Fed obviously was no better than 12 to 8.

But in addition a senior member of the group, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., more or less disassociates himself from the whole project. Because of the press of other duties he did not participate in the discussion, so "I do not consider it appropriate for me to identify myself with all of its conclusions and recommendations."

Let us turn to the report, in "additional views," we find Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the chairman of the House Banking Committee, offers some thoughtful criticism of the Fed but disagrees completely with the report's "real money" approach.

In succeeding pages, Rep. William Moorehead, D-Penn., finds it "far from clear" that the Fed has been too restrictive, as the report charges. Sen. William French, D-Wis., says the report may give monetary officials "somewhat more blame" than they deserve. He doubts that monetary policies would have been much different in recent years no matter who was in charge.

So, even if you count the otherwise-occupied Sen. Sparkman, the committee "majority" has dwindled to nine—even in liberal arithmetic, nine is not a majority of 20.

The report touches on matters other than monetary policy, but its core is its blast at monetary policy, past and present. Since the committee could not muster a majority to support its monetary charges, it is fundamentally dishonest.

Rep. Reuss, in his additional views, does an effective job of ripping up the report's contention that real money is what really matters for economic growth. While real money and real economic growth both fell in 1974 and 1975, real money again fell in 1976 when the economy racked up its strongest growth rate in more than 20 years.

## But Early Increase Cut

# Small Gain Is Registered on Big Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (IHT).—Bargain-hunting helped tone up stock prices today but the rally lost most of its momentum in the final hour. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones Industrial average

was up 0.17 point at 850.51. It was ahead more than 3 points in early trading. Some 685 issues showed gains with 630 lower.

Volume totaled 303 million shares, up from 17.34 million yesterday.

Analysts said the buying resulted largely from the market's recent losses, but concern over a possible further rise in short-term interest rates held back the advance.

Another factor which has been inhibiting traders, according to analysts, is uncertainty whether the market has reached a selling floor and a buying rally is just around the corner.

"There won't be a real rally until traders sense some stabilizing in short-term interest rates," one analyst said.

## Italian Vehicle Sales Up

ROME, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—Italian motor-vehicle registrations scored a sharp turnaround in September, rising 39 per cent from a year earlier, after months of stagnation, the Italian Automobile Club reported today. Registrations in September totaled 136,500 units.

# Report from Number One Wall Street

## Practical economics.

George McKinney, head of the Irving's Economic Research & Planning Division, is one of the most highly regarded economists in the banking industry. His candid and

McKinney and his people travel extensively throughout the U.S. and abroad holding seminars, participating in conferences, and briefing Irving clients. The division also publishes many economic studies and analyses

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George W. McKinney, Jr., Senior Vice President, and Glenn C. Picou, Vice President, Economic Research and Planning Division.

thought-provoking insights are often quoted in the nation's business press. Yet, ask McKinney what school of economic thought he uses to interpret trends or forecast changes and he'll tell you, "All of them."

A true eclectic, McKinney sets the tenor for the 30 staff members—professional economists, statisticians, charists, librarians—who make up the Irving's economics division.

"Our main task," says McKinney, "is to provide the economic input that's vital to the decision making process. So we look at the relevant data from many different viewpoints. Then, we form our own opinions about the forces that affect the Irving and our clients. And when we see things differently than the majority, we don't hesitate to make our views known."

such as Foreign Exchange Market Trends, Business Conditions USA and The Economic View From One Wall Street.

The weekly Financial Markets letter is in Glenn Picou's area of specialization. One of the Irving's eight economists, Picou watches the capital and money markets and analyzes the forces that make them move.

"When we give opinions on the outlook for interest rates, we review all the factors," he says. "We watch the Fed, but we also look at commercial banks, the government, consumers, and business. And we stay in touch with our bond and money market specialists to compare views on the current tone of the markets."

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Bryan J. Walsh, Vice President, Operational Services Division.

and debiting. In addition, the Irving electronically effects and settles customers' U.S. Government and Agency securities transactions.

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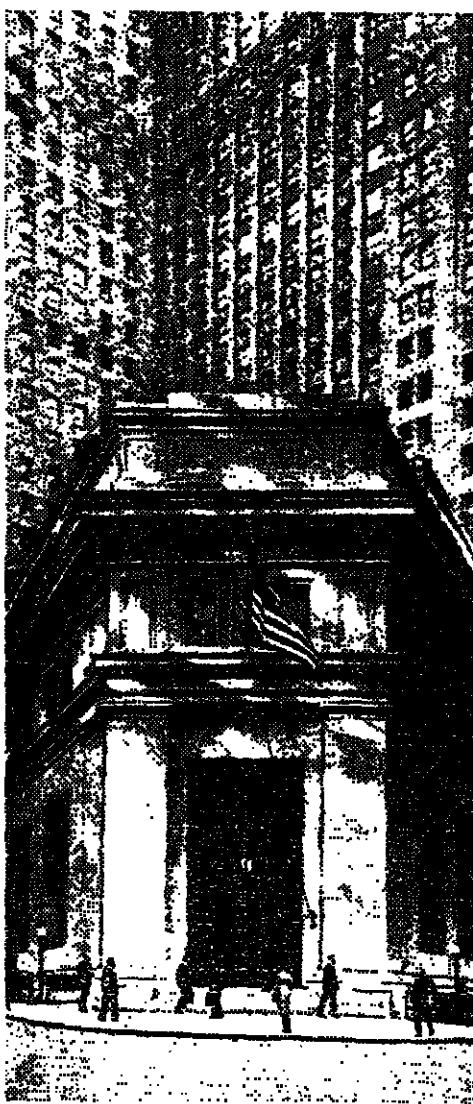
A group of Morgan's internationally based Financial Services specialists at a meeting in New York. Clockwise from left, John Sands, New York, head of the department; Lucile de Baudry d'Asson and Guido Cefalu, Paris; Frank Beelitz and Gianni Ragazzi, Frankfurt; Marc Varangot, São Paulo; Michael Allen, London; Keith McDermott, London and the Middle East.

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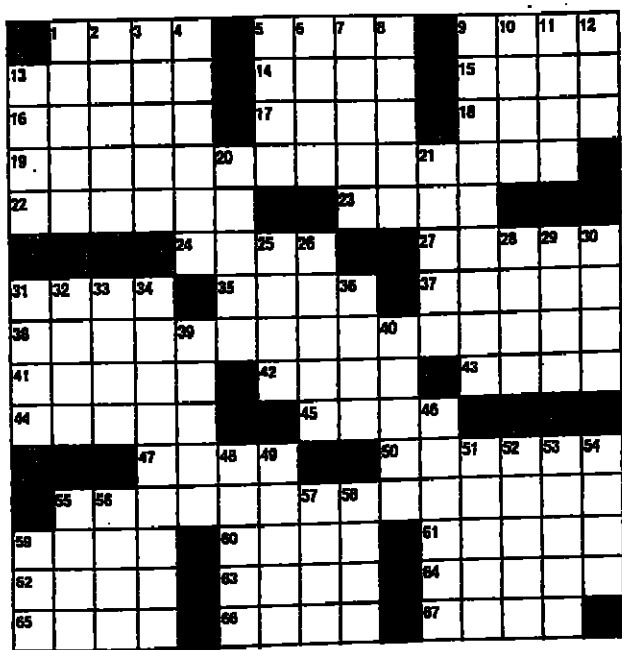
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## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Audacious  
5 Ironically extravagant  
9 Cutting tool  
13 Shipworm or boll weevil  
14 Plant with fleshy leaves  
15 Bird with a weird cry  
16 Capital of Guam  
17 Loch's relative  
18 Set right  
19 Useless search  
22 Antilles  
23 Spare  
24 Old oach  
27 Inhalant  
31 Salmagundi  
35 Comstock  
37 Yellow pigment  
38 Houseleeks  
41 Prime minister who resigned after Cornwallis's surrender  
42 O'Casey or O'Kelly  
43 Sultane of Bab Ruth  
44 Burdens: Lat.  
45 Main veins of leaves
- DOWN**
- 1 Apparition  
2 Certain tests  
3 Imports  
4 Sugarcoated nut  
5 Roman consul  
6 Word of regret  
7 Mushroom  
8 The "d" in l.s.d.  
9 Franklin's annual compilations  
10 Suffices  
11 Kind of defense, in sports  
12 Tackle's neighbor  
13 Bellow  
20 Church fixture  
21 "Cry '—' and let slip the dogs of war": Shak.
- PEANUTS**
- 25 Increases  
26 Las Vegas patron  
28 Hot-weather word  
29 Trieste wine measure  
30 Musical sign  
31 "Dedicated not!"  
32 Biographer: Edell  
33 Diehard's phrase  
34 Wile of one sent to Coventry  
35 Gangster man  
36 "... and — of hair": Kipling  
40 "We Cry" book by Uka Chase  
46 Most certain  
48 Ekhiplan lake, source of the Blue Nile  
49 De Valera  
51 Ventresome one  
52 Gruffelike animal  
53 Violinist's need  
54 In Neptune's realm  
55 Pedestal part  
56 Loosen  
57 When both hands are up  
58 Foe's fighter's barrier  
59 What footpads do

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	6	8	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	20	Fair
BARCELONA	16	21	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	17	22	Fair
BOMBAY	18	23	Fair
BUDAPEST	19	24	Fair
CASABLANCA	20	25	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	26	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	27	Fair
DUBLIN	23	28	Fair
EDINBURGH	24	29	Fair
FLORENCE	25	30	Fair
FRANKFURT	26	31	Fair
GENEVA	27	32	Fair
HELSINKI	28	33	Fair
ISTANBUL	29	34	Fair
LAS PALMAS	30	35	Fair
LONDON	31	36	Fair
LOS ANGELES	32	37	Fair

PEANUTS

B.C.

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BEETLEBAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD OF ID

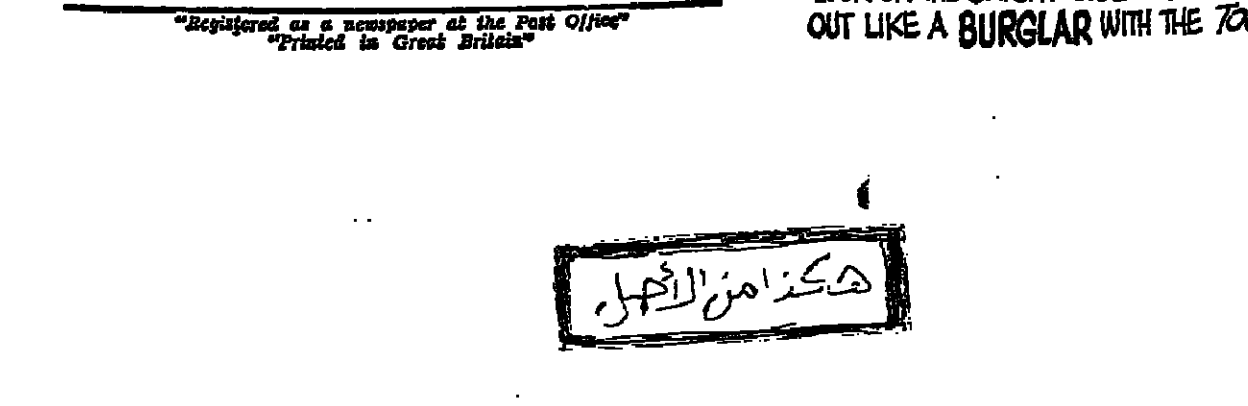
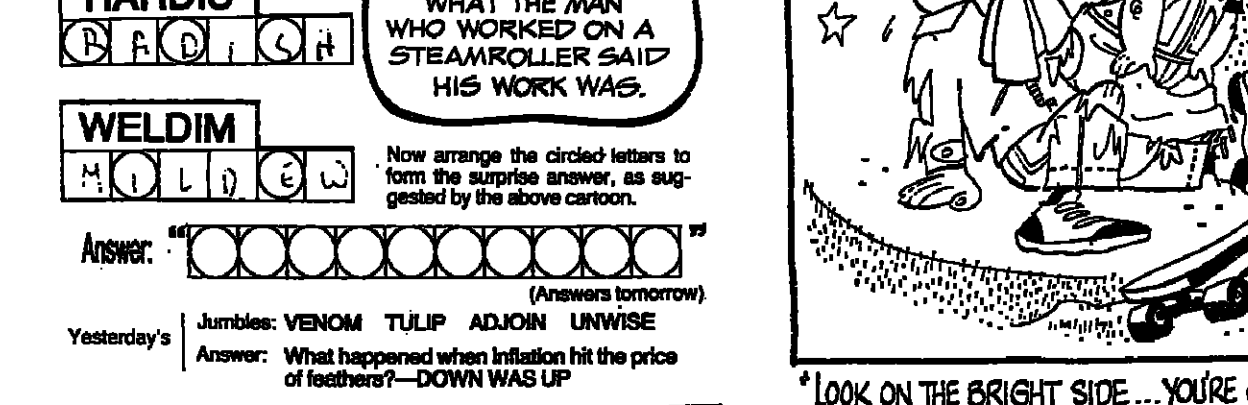
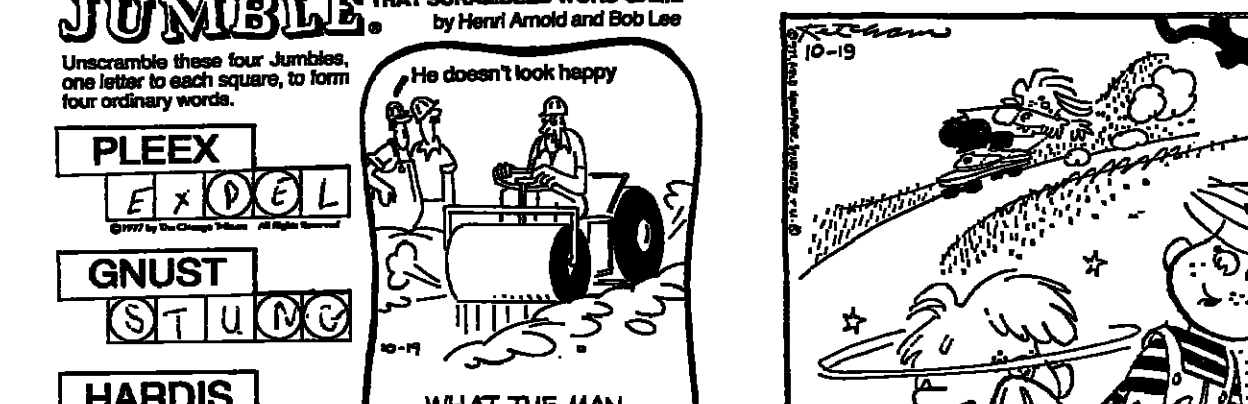
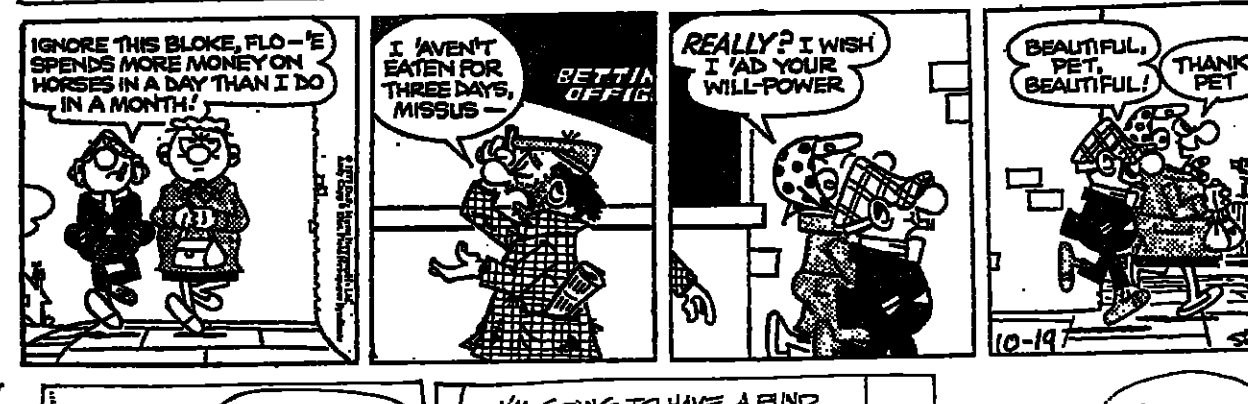
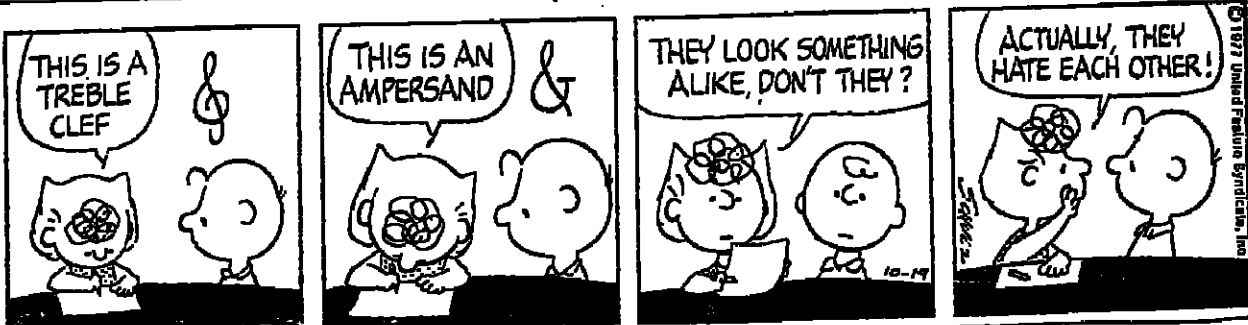
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## BOOKS

## THE WALNUT DOOR

By John Hersey. Knopf. 238 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE is John Hersey's 19th book and 14th novel, "The Walnut Door," and though it is not as didactic a book as we have come to expect from his fiction, its message speaks loudly and clearly enough. It is about two attractive young survivors of the 1960s who meet in the mid '70s and, in the process of working out certain problems that make them typical in various ways of their generation, proceed to fall in love. What it seems to prove is that their reactions to the pressures of the '60s were simply functions of their being adolescents—that by falling in love they have awoken from a sleep that needed only a kiss to dispel it, and that they are far more deep and complex as human beings than they were as revolutionaries. All of which is fine with me. I like Hersey's message. I, too, find people a lot more interesting than their politics.

But what one wants from fiction is imagined hypotheses, not reasoned proofs. And though the foregoing description of "The Walnut Door" somewhat exaggerates its didacticism—actually Elaine Quinlan and Ed Macaboy are granted considerable specificity as characters, and actually their romance has a mythic dimension as well as a psychological one—the fact remains that not for a moment did I believe that Hersey had sat down to write with the story of two particular people in mind. Instead, I had the sense that he was merely illustrating a thesis.

What gave me this sense? I could cite any number of bothersome things, including an over-particularization of details and an overzealousness on the part of the narrator to get inside the minds, so determined to show us how well he understands them that he overstates the case and thus plants the suspicion that he doesn't really understand.

But what bothered me most has to do with Hersey's story. Ed Macaboy is a Reed College dropout and veteran of the Weathermen's Chicago Days of Rage. He has now, at the time of the story, decided to withdraw and devote himself to the craft of locksmithing in the city of New Conn. His technique for ing his one-man business play gently, and when it is so gently, on the few women who live alone.

When Elaine Quinlan her marriage and her past in town and rents a room Macaboy gets her name rental agency and begins the sales pressure. It does he hear her voice phone than he begins to her. Despite, or perhaps of her determined refusal to safe till you called worse than a breather, trace this call... further steps to agitate. What he does, it would sporting of me to reveal on its most elementary Walnut Door" is a far Now I can understand Macaboy does has a dimension as well as logical one. It won't too much away to as a figurative sense Mac Elaine's past and look the present, and that viter step to the aw feelings that he undergo. All well an far, and also ends Hersey's thesis that as problems, young peop '60s were simply out with their feelings.

But what I cannot and why "The Wal refused to come alive why on the most Elaine reacts to Mi way that she does. If I would have had ne to do with him. Or a masochist, in wh cease to find her in an individual, and ing in her as a repre her generation.

Whatever the ca reaction seems a mis part of the author. was made because distracted by his th of symbols, and the his story a thriller. I can't believe he e people in mind. I published "Letter to in which he deat student unrest of 196 ed for America's undi young people. In "Door" he was rewrit with fictional illustra it better in its orig I prefer the concret Elaine.

Christopher Lehn is a book reviewer for the New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan

Those who favor "sound" opening bids can adduce endless arguments in favor of their position, and so can the advocates of "light" openings. The debate is interminable because neither side can prove its case.

One of the arguments for sound openings is that the light opener will sometimes give valuable clues to an opposing declarer. An example of this is provided by the diagrammed deal. South landed in three no-trump after East had opened one heart on a balanced hand containing 11 high-card points.

North's take-out double followed by two diamonds showed a strong hand, and South was well able to bid two no-trump with the hearts stopped. An aggressive player might even jump to three no-trump on the third round.

The opening heart lead won in dummy with the king, and South knew that virtually all the opposing high-card strength was on his right. He made a good move by leading the spade king from the dummy for he wanted to strip that suit in preparation for end-game possibilities. East won with the ace and was permitted to win the next trick with the spade ten. He played his last spade to dummy's queen, and South thought matters over.

Because of the opening bid, it was certain that East held all the remaining high-cards in hearts, diamonds and clubs with the possible exception of the diamond jack. So the declarer continued by taking a backward finesse in clubs. The jack was led from dummy, forcing East to cover with the queen. The king won and, after cashing the heart ace, a club to the nine succeeded as planned. As it happens South could have done equally well by playing the top clubs and dropping the queen doubleton, but that would have been inferior play.

Neither side was vulnerable:  
East: South: West:  
1: 7: Pass: Pass:  
Pass: 2: N.T.: Pass:  
Pass: Pass: Pass:  
West led the heart two.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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October 18, 1977

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BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.			Other Funds		
(d) Eurobond	SP23.90		(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.51	
(d) Combar	SP79		(w) Trustco Int. Fd (ASAP)	\$7.21	
(d) Global	SP28		(w) M.I.A. Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Stockbar	SP779		(w) Brownlie	\$12.50	
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.			(d) Capital Rentinvest	LP1.290	
(d) CEF Fund	SP28.16		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) CEF Fund	SP28.16		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) CEF Fund	SP28.16		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Capital Int'l	\$15.36		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Capital Int'l	\$15.36		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Capital Int'l	\$15.36		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
CREDIT SUISSE			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP28.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP28.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP28.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Concentration	DM14.60		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Concentration	DM14.60		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
FIDELITY (ISERUDAN)			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$20.15		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	\$20.15		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	\$20.15		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
G.T. (ISERUDAN) LIMITED			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) G.T. Fund	\$26.21		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) G.T. Fund	\$26.21		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
JARDINE FLEMING			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$27.82		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$27.82		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
LLOYDS INT. MUR. OF THE GENEVA 11			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$28.16		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$28.16		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$29.27		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$29.27		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
SEPRO			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	\$12.90		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	\$12.90		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Sofid Sw. R. Est.	SP1.502.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) Sofid Sw. R. Est.	SP1.502.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
SWISS BANK CORP.			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) America-Valor	SP285		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(w) America-Valor	SP285		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Amco U.S. Sb.	SP28.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Amco U.S. Sb.	SP28.50		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
UNION INVESTMENTS			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Atlantic	DM13.40		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Atlantic	DM13.40		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
UNION INVESTMENTS			(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Atlantic	DM13.40		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	
(d) Atlantic	DM13.40		(d) Capital Growth Fund	\$12.50	

هكزامن الاصل







